FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON ANDEAN SUMMIT, BOLIVAR ANNIVERSARY

Presidents Laud Bolivar

PA180105 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2255 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia, 17 Dec (DPA) -- The presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, and the vice president of Peru rendered tribute here today to liberator Simon Bolivar on the occasion of the 153d anniversary of his death. The presidents gathered for a summit meeting of the Andean Pact and placed floral wreaths before the so-called "Altar of the Fatherland" at the Quinta de San Pedro Alejandrino, where liberator Bolivar died.

Later, speeches were delivered by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, Panamanian President Ricardo de La Espriella, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, and Peruvian Vice President Fernando Schwalb.

All of the visiting heads of state praised the life and work of liberator Bolivar, and emphasized his integrationist teachings. In their speeches, the Andean presidents committed themselves to promoting regional integration to realize Simon Bolivar's dream, and they underscored the importance for the subregional pact of the agreement to be signed with the EEC in Cartagena tonight.

At the end of the ceremony in San Pedro Alejandrino, a few kilometers from this city, the presidents left for Simon Bolivar Airport, from where they departed for Cartagena, 150 km west of Santa Marta. There they will continue to meet and conclude with signing of the agreements between the Andean Pact and the EEC, and the Andean Pact and Panama.

Ecuador's Hurtado Calls For Unity

PA181202 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2217 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Speech by Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrera at the ceremony to commemorate the 153d anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar held at Quinta San Pedro Alejandrino in Santa Marta, Colombia -- live]

[Excerpts] On the day on which we commemorate his death with this solemn ceremony, we conclude the year of the bicentennial of Simon Bolivar's birth, a year that the Bolivarian nations consecrated to the memory of the genius who gave us fatherland and freedom. But most of all, we have devoted this year to recalling and updating the ideals he left us.

Distrustful of one another, throughout their republican history, the Andean nations have been more worried about the differences that separate them than the common aspects that unite them. Therefore, the prosperity and splendor that the liberator foresaw as a result of unity were never achieved. Consequently, broad sectors of the Andean people are still living in conditions close to the poverty level.

What is more, peace is seriously threatened by violence and war, particularly in the Central American countries, and our own security is uncertain. Basic principles of international coexistence such as nonintervention, self-determination of peoples, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, and the nonuse of force and threats in international relations have been trampled upon or flouted.

Despite so many misfortunes and the economic calamities that [words indistinct] through years of effort and sacrifice, 1983 has been promising for the call for unity. Under this call, the Latin American peoples, determined to find a response for the economic crisis, have called for a meeting in January in Quito -- capital of the first Bolivarian nation, and whose independence was guaranteed by the liberating armies of the north and the south on that morning in May when the troops achieved victory on the slopes of Pichincha.

Regrettably, there are still problems among our countries that must be resolved and reciprocal mistrusts that must be dispelled. Only then can fear of the use of force, or the threat that it will be used, be dispelled.

From this perspective, at the end of this Bolivarian year, we must categorically and emphatically reaffirm the solemn commitments of our republics to ban aggression. We must also ensure the most prompt and definitive elimination of any possibility of a conflict that could provoke the use of warlike resources.

Based on this, I think that it is time that we proceed, with no delays or hesitation, to sign agreements to implement these intentions, and thus ban aggression in our mutual relationships and ensure the solution of existing controversies exclusively through methods of peace, reconciliation, and harmony.

Let this all be a tangible, immediate, and important fruit of this year devoted to Bolivar, and a decisive step toward the unity he demands from us for eternity. Let us hope that the liberator, on the bicentennial of his birth, achieves his greatest victory -- unity and peace among our nations. Thank you.

De la Espriella: Common Tasks

PA181201 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2227 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Speech by Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella at the ceremony to commemorate the 153d anniversary of the death of Simon Bolivar held at Quinta San Pedro Alejandrino in Santa Marta, Colombia -- live]

[Excerpts] The Presidents of Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela; the Vice President of Peru; ladies and gentlemen:

The father of our homelands died here. This was the place where he had his final reflections and suffered his final pains. For this reason, this place in Santa Marta, which geography and history made Bolivarian and Caribbean, is a symbol of responsibility and commitment.

It behooves us to show that Bolivar's ideal is alive, and that the actions which circumstances of his time prevented him from completing are being brought to a conclusion. The fact that we are here indicates recognition of this. It is also proof that his goals are still present in the minds of our peoples who demand that they be fulfilled.

It is our task to perfect the realization of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, self-determination, and the eradication of every form of interference or foreign intervention in our domestic affairs and in the choosing of our own paths of development.

Our six countries are experiencing periods of growing diplomatic independence. These six republics seek friendly and respectful relations with all countries of the world. They have shown a clear affinity for nonalignment in the face of the dangerous and polarized international political situation. They have shown an unselfish solidaristic interest in achieving negotiated political solutions to the problems affecting neighboring countries in Central America and the Caribbean.

Thus, we have been showing our common conviction that peace, coexistence, and cooperation among Latin American nations are our common tasks, because security, stability, independence, and development are closely related and necessary, above and beyond considerations of borders and political differences existing in the area.

Our nations have been actively working for peace -- internal as well as regional peace -- without which there can be no security or development.

Latin American unity is now even more necessary because, besides the danger of a direct intervention and a generalized war in the area, there is the aggravation of international trade and financial injustice. Panama has maintained, and reiterates again, that the OAS must be reorganized, that SELA must be strengthened, and that a Latin American consultation, coordination, and policy forum must be created to protect and develop our common interests. This must be our most eloquent homage to the liberator. It is with the same Bolivarian spirit that on this occasion we are taking new steps to formalize and join the relations of Panama with the Andean Group, which is, for historical reasons, our natural family.

The cooperation agreement with the Cartagena Pact that we will sign later is a firm step toward the type of relations we desire. It is also the correct framework within which to study and agree on closer cooperation.

In this way, we wish to join the forces that want to give more vitality and meaning to this multinational association. We also want the association to contribute the strengthening and expanding our political and diplomatic agreements with other Bolivarian republics. On the land which witnessed the liberator's final moments, we pledge our loyalty to Simon Bolivar, promising to work to make his dream come true: to form a vast fatherland comprised of our nations, and to guarantee the peace and justice demanded by his children. Thank you.

Siles Zuazo, Schwalb Lopez Cited

PA170427 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Dec 83

[By Leon Gutierrez]

[Text] Bolivian President Hernan Siles Suazo today dismissed the possibility of a coup d'etat in his country. He did, however, admit that his government is facing problems of different nature. President Siles Suazo arrived in Bogota accompanied by Fernando Schwalb Lopez, Peruvian first vice president, to participate in the acts commemorating Simon Bolivar's 153d death anniversary.

On his arrival in Bogota, Siles Suazo said: My government is giving all constitutional guarantees, Congress is operating normally, and the social rights of Bolivians are respected; therefore, we see no reason to think anyone would try to destabilize our democracy.

Siles Suazo and Schwalb Lopez praised President Belisario Betancur's peace efforts, for which he has achieved continental attention. Meanwhile, Peruvian Vice President Schwalb Lopez said that President Fernando Belaunde Terry's government has broad support, and based on this, it will put an end to Shining Path subversive activities.

Bolivarian Declaration

PA182315 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Boyaca Bridge, Colombia, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Panama, and Venezuela recommended the revision of the OAS in a joint statement signed today in Colombia. The declaration, which was signed at the close of the ceremony commemorating the bicentennial of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar, also announced that an immediate goal of these countries will be Latin American integration.

The presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, and the vice president of Peru stressed the decision of President Betancur to invite Bolivia and Chile to overcome their bilateral difficulties through dialogue. The dispute deals with the need for a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean for Bolivia.

The presidents of Bolivia and Ecuador and the vice president of Peru reiterated their support for the Contadora Group to secure peace in Central America and invited the international community to support a positive outcome.

The Bolivarian heads of state saluted Argentina's return to democracy and expressed solidarity with the efforts of the Bolivian Government to strengthen the democratic institutions of that nation.

The declaration was released this afternoon at Boyaca Bridge, where the patriotic troops led by Simon Bolivar defeated the Spanish royalists to seal Colombia's independence on 7 August 1819.

The text of the Bolivarian Declaration is as follows:

"The presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, and the vice president and prime minister of Peru, meeting at Boyaca Bridge, after rendering tribute to the memory of the liberator at his final resting place in Santa Marta, and after visiting the heroic plaza of Cartagena de Indias as the climax of the bicentennial year commemorating the birth of Simon Bolivar and inspired by his work and ideals:

"Recognize that today the world is threatened by the dangerous deterioration of international political relations, mainly caused by the heightening of the conflict between the superpowers, the injustice of the existing economic order, and the unbridled intensification of the arms buildup, which in the case of the poorest countries has become one of the principal obstacles to the development of their peoples.

"Renew their faith in the principles and rules of international law of which the liberator was a staunch defender, especially of nonintervention in the affairs of other states, and respect for the free determination, independence, and sovereignty of the peoples.

"Reaffirm the commitments contracted by the respective state to abstain in their mutual relations from resorting to the threat or use of force, or any behavior incompatible with the UN Charter and the OAS Charter.

"Agree that the best way to honor the memory of Bolivar is by promoting the integration of the Latin American peoples, as the only way of making his voice heard with authority in the concert of nations and of effectively contributing to solving the difficult problems of developing nations."

"Deem it important to revise the OAS structure so that its actions may be more universal and dynamic, permitting the attainment of the objectives that were the basis of its creation to result in effective steps that will reestablish and maintain peace and security on the continent and contribute to the socioeconomic development of the peoples of America.

"The presidents of Bolivia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, and the vice president of Peru express their satisfaction with the American spirit that inspired the invitation made by President Betancur to the governments of Bolivia and Chile to initiate a process of rapprochement in their relations, as was approved in a resolution at the last OAS General Assembly, to overcome their existing difficulties and to find a formula that, with consideration for both parties concerned, will obtain a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean for Bolivia.

"The presidents of Bolivia and Ecuador and the vice president of Peru reiterate the support of their countries for the Contadora Group's efforts to secure peace in the strife-torn region and appeal to the international community that has supported these efforts to exert a positive influence on the consciences of those states that can and should contribute to a greater extent in the quest for regional peace.

"They salute Argentina's return to a democratic system, considering that this system expresses the desire of the American peoples and is the most effective means of bringing them closer to solving national, continental, and world problems, building the basis of political stability, and therefore, an orderly process of social change and economic development.

"The presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, and the vice president of Peru express their solidarity and support for the efforts of the noble Bolivian people led by President Siles Zuazo, to maintain and strengthen their democratic institutions amid a severe inherited economic crisis that was worsened by the natural disasters that have plagued vast regions of their territory in the past months.

"They express their concern at the great economic and financial crisis, commercial impasse, and eventual growth paralysis that in one way or another affects the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. They reiterate the need to face the situation with a spirit of solidarity and clear political determination to strengthen the ties of cooperation and integration.

"To this effect, the presidents appeal to the other countries of the area for the decisions demanded by the historic moment to be made at the economic conference to be held in Quito this coming month, with the constructive desire for commitment with a view to the future."

Presidents Sign Declaration

PA182044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Boyaca, Colombia, 18 Dec (AFP) -- The ceremonies commemorating the bicentennial of the liberator's birthday ended today in Boyaca with a solemn pledge by the six Bolivian countries to continue to pursue the ideals of peace and unity for which Simon Bolivar fought.

The presidents of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, and the vice president of Peru ended their meeting in Boyaca, where Bolivar achieved the most important victory in the struggle for independence against the Spanish royalist troops. In so doing, they signed a joint declaration that has been termed a virtual ode to peace and fraternity among the Latin American peoples.

The final document, which was signed at the site of Bolivar's 1819 victory, expressed respect for the principles of nonintervention in other countries' affairs and the self-determination of peoples, and noted concern over the gravity of the world's economic recession and the threat to peace in Central America and the world.

Hernan Siles Zuazo (Bolivia), Belisario Betancur (Colombia), Osvaldo Hurtado (Ecuador), Ricardo de la Espriella (Panama), Peruvian Vice President Fernando Schwalb, and Venezuela's ambassador to Bogota who represented President Luis Herrera Campins, who had to return to Caracas at dawn today -- participated in the ceremony that closed the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of the liberator. Commemorative events were held throughout 1983.

Each country's representative delivered a speech, after raising his national flag. They all agreed that peace, respect for human rights, unity, and the rejection of arms races are some of the common principles that must be safeguarded, not only by the Bolivarian countries, but also by the other nations of the continent.

The legendary Bolivar was praised by the speakers. According to President Hurtado of Ecuador, Boyaca is a monument to the liberator's military and political glory. However, he regretted the fact that some of the heroes who accompanied Bolivar became military dictators who presaged other tyrants who have made their mark on the continent. Nevertheless, Hurtado pointed out with special satisfaction that all of the Bolivarian countries now have democratic governments and that other nations, such as Argentina, have returned to the constitutional path.

Panamanian president Ricardo de la Espriella said that Bolivar's words are now more applicable than ever, especially his visionary statement that "either we always advance together, or we will be destroyed separately."

Peruvian Vice President Fernando Schwalb also said that Bolivar's words are now more important than ever for the Latin American countries.

He said: "What we cannot do for ourselves, no one else can do for us," commenting on the world's current political and economic crisis. He criticized the industrialized nations for charging high prices for their manufactured products while paying ridiculously low prices for raw materials from underdeveloped countries.

Colombian President Belisario Betancur closed the ceremony with a call for patriotism. He quoted Simon Bolivar's words: "Nueva Granada's freedom has absolutely assured the freedom of all South America."

Betancur said: "These words sound more like poetry than history today. We are still far from achieving the equalitarian treatment required by social justice. One of the primary reasons for the violence that we are undergoing is economic and social injustice and exploitation...."

The Bolivarian presidents, high-level civilian and military authorities, diplomats, and distinguished guests who participated in the ceremonies will meet for a final luncheon hosted by the Colombian president at a ranch near Bogota.

Andean Pact Calls for C.A. Peace

FL191427 Hilversum International Service in English 0730 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] At the end of a 2-day summit conference, the countries of the Andes Pact and Panama have called for more pressure on the super powers to stir them on to greater efforts for peace in Central America. According to the Andes Pact nations, the rivalry between the super powers, the arms race and illiquidity of the world economy all pose a serious danger to international relations. In their final communique, the participating countries -- Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru and Panama -- also called for the withdrawal of all foreign advisers from Central America and for an end to any support of rebellious groups in the region.

EEC, Andean Economic Accord

PA180413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0246 GMR 18 Dec 83

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 17 Dec (EFE) -- The Andean Group and the EEC here tonight signed a cooperation agreement with the aim of contributing to the establishment of a new phase of international cooperation based on equality, justice, and progress.

The agreement states in Article 1, devoted to economic cooperation, that the EEC and Andean countries will undertake efforts to promote agricultural, livestock, industrial, and energy development and to create new job opportunities, as well as to promote rural development in their territories. In this sense, both parties affirm that they will facilitate and encourage relations between their respective economic, industrial, agricultural, livestock breeding, and mining sectors, as well as relations between their respective entrepreneurs and enterprises in the form of joint ventures. They will also try, through every available means, to create adequate conditions for the expansion of investments on a basis favorable to each party.

In Article 2, which regulates cooperation for development between the EEC and the Andean Group, the EEC acknowledges that the Andean Group is a developing region, and that it is willing to move forward with financial and technical cooperation, permitting it to increase its contribution to the development of the Andean subregion.

Insofar as commercial cooperation is concerned, the member countries of the Cartagena Agreement and the EEC pledge to promote harmonious development, diversification, and qualitative improvement in their trade [intercambio] at the highest possible level, bearing in mind the respective level of development of both sides.

They also pledge to grant to each other the broadest possible facilities insofar as trade transactions are concerned and to promote a just balance in the benefits from trade between those countries and the community.

In the agreement, the Andean Pact and the EEC grant each other the status of most favored nation with regard to imports and exports. This concerns the charging of customs and various other tariffs, methods of payment, and in particular the granting of foreign exchange and the remittance of such payments, as well as regulations regarding sales, purchases, transportation, distribution, and use of goods on their internal markets.

It creates a mixed cooperation commission composed of representatives of the EEC and the Cartagena Agreement, which will study and promote the necessary actions and evaluate their results for the purpose of carrying into effect the cooperation referred to in the agreement signed here today.

Regarding maritime transportation, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela and the EEC agreed to promote maritime trade within the framework of cooperation that will progressively be implemented in accordance with the respective capabilities [competencias].

The text of the agreement stresses that it is concluded in the belief that it may contribute, on a worldwide and regional level, to a more harmonious and balanced development of exchanges, as well as to a more equitable distribution of development potential.

The event, which was held at the Convention Center in Cartagena, was attended by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Suazo, Ecuadoran President Osvaldo Hurtado, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella, Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, and Peruvian Vice President Fernando Schwalb. Also present were Ivan Florez, Peruvian industry, tourism, and integration minister and president of the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement Ioannis Haralambopoulos, Greek foreign minister and president of the EEC Council; and council Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp.

REGIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE SCORES U.S. POLICY

FL161525 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The Regional Conference for Peace, which was held in Santo Domingo, yesterday accused the Reagan administration of applying a policy that contains every type of aggression and its determination of "not wanting to give our countries any type of political and/or democratic elbow room."

In a so-called Santo Domingo Declaration, the Conference came to the conclusion that the United States is confronting Latin America's aspirations for justice with the strengthening of the antipopular military structures that exist in the region. To emphasize this fact, the document cites the intervention in Grenada, the aggressive threat of an imminent invasion of Nicaragua and Honduras, and the financing and advice that it is giving to the Salvadoran dictatorship. The document also cites the threats against the Cuban revolution, the strengthening of the military bases in Puerto Rico, and the support that is being given to the Duvalier dictatorship in Haiti.

The document cites as an aggression "the intense pressure" that is being applied to reverse the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

It also indicates that those participating in the conference discussed, "in a mature and responsible way," current events, based on the delegations' reports, which contain a real perspective of "the magnitude of the disaster that is hovering over us if the Reagan administration imposes its interventionist will on the ideals of the Sandinist people, the people of Nicaragua and of Farabundo Marti."

The document also states that the FSLN's National Directorate and the Government Junta for Reconstruction have answered the Reagan administration's aggressions and operations with decisions and measures that demonstrate that the Nicaraguan people are leading a democratic life. They have also demonstrated "the generousity and maturity of a revolution that can be written into the pages of history and which is also the undeniable symbol and banner of our peoples.

"The Sandinist people of Nicaragua are willing to defend their revolution and their democracy with their blood and an intervention in Nicaragua will lead Latin America toward an irreversable situation of violence in which all we democratic, progressive, and revolutionary men of honor will be involved," the document adds.

It also states that the situation in the region is extremely dangerous and that even the Cuban revolution is threatened. It maintains that "the U.S. people, the heirs of Washington, Lincoln, and Martin Luther King, have a role to play alonside our peoples, supporting the cause for peace and nonintervention.

If the Reagan administration invades Nicaragua or El Salvador, the U.S. people will not support Reagan, because they will not want their sons, brothers, and fathers to fight and die far away from their country defending an illegitimate cause based on human misery and the policies of their government," the document stresses.

The 3-day conference, which was held at the Plaza Dominicana Hotel, has also urged all progressive sectors to coordinate all efforts and desires to prevent a repetition "of the criminal intervention of Grenada, the criminal intervention of the Dominican Republic in 1965, and the criminal intervention of Guatemala in 1954."

It also called for unity in order to coordinate "a large offensive of love and solidarity for the most just causes for which countries are fighting."

L.A. LEGAL EXPERTS CONCLUDE MEETING IN BARBADOS

FL191335 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Dec 17 (CANA) -- Caribbean and Latin American legal experts today ended a five day comparative study of their respective legal systems, the session described by one University of the West Indies (UWI) academic as a "catalyst."

"We naturally hope that when the results of this seminar become more widely known that its success will stimulate follow-up and further action," dean of the Cave Hill Campus Law Faculty here, Ralph Carnegie, told CANA.

The seminar was attended by chief justices from Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, public service experts from other Organisation of American States (OAS) member countries as well as university lecturers.

Professor Carnegie, a co-ordinator of the conference, noted that while the Caribbean had a common law system based on British law, Latin American countries had a civil law system based on Roman law.

"One of the major problems that we face in law is the fact that although we have increasingly important relationships with Latin America... Generally speaking we know rather little about their (Latin American) law," he said.

The seminar was hailed by the participants as a novel initiative to broaden knowledge of how the two systems operate.

Professor Carnegie said he hoped the success of the conference would demonstrate its importance to the "sources" which would be able to fund future seminars in other OAS member states as part of a continued process.

The results of the seminar were likely to be available in the future to libraries in the region. The seminar was sponsored by the Barbados Government, the OAS and the UWI, with funding coming from the Venezuelan Government.

The faculty dean said there were very few people in the Commonwealth Caribbean acquiring knowledge of Latin American law.

"This creates a barrier of mutual communication and information, which is something one would naturally want to seek broken down as much as possible by mutual education."

Carnegie said there were numerous ways in which ignorance of law could create problems in international relations. He indicated that university lecturers could also not teach "what we don't know.

"It is not a problem which one can say that a great deal of progress has been made, especially on our side," Professor Carnegie said.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION MEETING -- A declaration of solidarity has been issued in Managua at a meeting of the Coordinating Commission of Agricultural Workers and Peasants Organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean [Comision Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Obreros Agricolas y Campesinos de America Latina y del Caribe]. The meeting was attended by representatives of Panama, Cuba, Mexico, Costa Rica, Colombia, Grenada, and Nicaragua. Panamanian Julio Bermundez is the chairman of the coordinating commission. The final declaration of the meeting expressed unlimited support for the Contadora Group's efforts. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 19 Dec 83 PA]

'MYSTERIOUS' FLIGHT CARRYING 'PAPERS' REPORTED

PY190015 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Dec 83 p 17

[Text] -- (DYN) -- An Air Force Boeing 707 departed from Ezeiza Airport for the Canary Islands last Monday at 8:35 pm with ten unidentified passengers, nine crew members and an also unidentified cargo on board. The departure of aircraft TC 92 was confirmed by well informed sources at the airport, after airport workers made telephone calls to report it to the press.

The take-off went unnoticed because it coincided with the departure of the Spanish Air Force airplane taking Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez back to his country. The ten unidentified passengers did not go through the migrations desk at the airport.

Some sources said most of the aircraft's cargo consisted of papers. All attempts to obtain further information were unsuccessful, and one was met with the answer that "these flights fulfill mysterious missions."

The cost of the flight of a Boeing 707 from Ezeiza to the Canaries is estimated at about 100,000 dollars, including fuel and landing charges. [Paris AFP in Spanish at 1645 GMT on 18 December reports that "an airport official denied today the arrival of an Argentine Boeing military airplane last Monday at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, on the Canary Islands. The official, questioned by AFP, said that no such flight landed at any time at the Los Rodeos Airport. An identical response was received at Las Palmas Airport."]

Plane Arrives in Spain

PA191422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0947 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Spain, 19 Dec -- The Argentine plane that took off from Buenos Aires' Don Torcuato Airport with 10 persons aboard landed at the military airport of this city Sunday and will fly to a French military base today. This information was provided by the daily YA, of Madrid.

According to YA, the plane is a Hercules, not a Boeing 707 as had been reported earlier. It made a stopover at Las Palmas' Gando Military Airport and today will fly to the French military base of Chateauroux, near Tours. The 10 persons who arrived at Las Palmas Sunday morning, the newspaper reports, are staying at the Cristina Hotel, a luxury hotel with a view of Las Canteras beach. They will leave early today for France.

A YA reporter spoke by telephone with one of these persons, who would not identify himself but who admitted that the 10 were military personnel, the newspaper notes. The person on the phone refused to give any kind of information but denied that they had escaped from Argentina. "We are fulfilling government orders," the man said simply. According to the newspapers, the terse individual would not explain the reason for the trip or where the plane was going. He said, however, that this was a "normal trip."

The plane is loaded with "documents," according to DYN, an Argentine news agency. This agency reported that this "is apparently the reason" only 10 persons occupied a plane capable of transporting 170 passengers.

Alfonsin Orders Investigation

PY191807 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1620 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 19 Dec (NA) -- A high-ranking government source today reported that President Raul Alfonsin has ordered a "detailed investigation" of the episode of the Air Force plane's trip to the Canary Islands. The source stated that the investigation could lead to "disciplinary measures and even to the detention of those who may be found responsible."

A military source stated today that the plane left for Europe to look for miiitary spare parts and denied that the flight had been made "incognito."

President Alfonsin discussed this morning with Defense Minister Raul Borras the airplane issue and also the presence of former army commanders Jorge Videla and Roberto Viola at the swearing-in ceremony of General Jorge Arguindegui as chief of staff.

After the meeting with Alfonsin, Borras was asked by reporters about the airplane episode, but he limited himself to saying that "the Air Force will release an official communique on the matter late this afternoon."

Air Force Issues Communique

PY192222 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2040 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Dec (TELAM) -- The Argentine Air Force has revealed that the Boeing 707 flight which took off at 2000 [2300 GMT] on Monday was a normal one which complied with all national and international air navigation regulations. That is said in a communique issued today by Air Force press spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Eduardo Fontaine. He revealed that the destination of the Boeing was Israel, in order to bring back aeronautic material as part of a logistic task that has been going on for 20 years. The text of the communique reads as follows:

1. The flight mission was to carry to and from Ben Gurion Airport (Israel) aeronautic material, and it filed the appropriate public flight plan and cargo bill, with scheduled technical landings in the Canary Islands and El Salvador (Brazil).

2. What was said makes it clear that this was a normal flight in strict compliance with national and international air navigation rules.

3. The crew was composed of Lieutenant Colonel Juan Daniel Paulik as flight commander; Lieutenant Colonel Otto Adolfo Rittondale as first pilot; Lieutenant Colonel Rodolfo Munoz as second pilot; Major Hector Pupek as third pilot; noncommissioned officer Aroldo Bonorino as first cargo and dispatch auxiliary; noncommissioned officer Antonio Pereyra as second cargo and dispatch auxiliary; noncommissioned officer Flavio Lucion as first mechanic; corporal Jorge Gamba as second mechanic; special crewmen noncommissioned officers Juan Jorge Bonfiglio, Enrique Hlaczik, and Horacio Geuna, who were charged with the classification and control of the material to be transported; and three relatives of military personnel going to Israel.

4. This kind of logistic flight has been going on for 20 years in the Air Force with different types of planes, depending on the maintenance needs of their flight equipment.

5. In the particular case of Boeing 707 planes, technical support is provided normally at the Ezeiza Airport because it has the necessary means. However, Boeing planes, loaded with passengers and fuel can operate from other military bases (Tandil, Moron, etc.)

6. The Air Force has not ferried out of the country documents or passengers other than those duly authorized and whose names are recorded in the flight plan filed in the appropriate Ezeiza Airport office.

7. There was, however, a fault in procedure by not registering in the Migration and Customs Office the names of the three relatives of military personnel referred to in item 3. This will be punished.

SALE OF 'WAR MATERIEL' TO HONDURAS REPORTED

PY161935 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Dec 83 p 11

[Text] -- (NA) -- The Army shipped "secret war materiel" worth almost 10 million dollars to Honduras, in a transaction which reported a "commission" of 613,473.66 dollars, according to a story published in yesterday's issue of the HUMOR fortnightly magazine. The magazine reported that the arms sales were part of a plan to invade Nicaragua.

HUMOR mentioned a "five-page" document -- of which it published three -- in which the transaction is recorded, and reconstructed the procedure from the moment the material left the Fabricaciones Militares Army factory until it was shipped to Honduras on the "Punta Brava." One of the papers mentioned by the magazine is "the export certificate request submitted to the National Customs Administrations by Fabricaciones Militares" on stationery bearing the "Argentine Army letterhead," and describing "the operation as the sale of secret war materiel."

The annex to this paper, HUMOR said, "specifies a net weight of 351,332 kilogrammes and a gross weight of 450,752 kg, with a value of 9,733,889 dollars." This annex reportedly mentions "a commission in the amount of 613,473 dollars, but it does not make it clear for whom it is, nor whether it is to be added to the previous sum."

HUMOR mentioned a "detailed list of (the contents) of each of the 33 containers included in the shipment," dated on November 4. "The containers were loaded on the 'Punta Brava' on November 5 and 6, and the vessel sailed for Honduras on November 7th."

Caputo Denies Knowledge of Shipment

PY162120 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1523 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Dec DYN -- Today Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said that he was not aware of an alleged shipment of war materiel to Honduras by the Argentine Army worth $10 million which, according to reports which have not yet been denied, was shipped in the "Punta Brava" last December. In answer to question, the foreign minister said: "I do not have any precise information on this matter, and I am not aware that the Argentine Foreign Ministry authorized this shipment during the recent military administration."

In statements to the program Magdalena and News of Radio Continental, the head of the Argentine chancellery added that "if the current government can take immediate actions on this matter, it will do so, and it will do so inspired by the principle of non-intervention, which is sacred to us."

Although he explained that his ministry has no control over the sale of weapons, Caputo emphasized that "just the same it is very important to have our voice clearly heard on this matter. We cannot be talking about detente in the Central American region and at the same time surreptitiously carry out this type of operation."

Regarding this strife-torn hemispheric zone, the foreign minister recalled that the situation in this region "is being carefully studied" but he refused to comment on the favorable reaction of the United States to the announcement of his trip to the Contadora Group countries in 1984. He added: "Under no circumstance are we going to take initiatives if we are not sure of the positive effect which an Argentine participation can have in this type of problem."

After reiterating the Argentine support for the Contadora Group, which he defined as "the adequate instruction for detente in an area which as everyone knows is dramatic," Caputo indicated that during his Central American tour he will not only meet with chiefs of state but also with opposition political leaders who are familiar with the problem.

Regarding the Beagle conflict, Caputo confirmed that Hugo Gobbit, secretary for special affairs, will leave for Rome next week to ask from the Chilean delegation a written statement on the "latest proposals regarding the points currently under discussion in the negotiations."

Although he preferred not to go into details Caputo indicated that General Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, Argentine delegate before the papal mediation, already has some of those "proposals" and that yesterday he started sending them to Buenos Aires. Caputo agreed with the journalists who interviewed him that in the Beagle case there was "excessive concealment of information."

In conclusion, Caputo indicated that "these new proposals" will be thoroughly studied with President Raul Alfonsin next weekend so that Gobbi can travel to the Holy See "with our comments on the latest Chilean proposals, and also to meet with the high Vatican officials who have closely followed the progress of the mediation."

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW MILITARY COMMANDERS REPORTED

PY162330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1040 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 15 Dec (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has appointed the members of the new military high command. Brigadier General Julio A. Fernandez Torres will be chief of the Joint Staff; Brigadier General Jorge Arguindegui will hold the post as chief of the General Army Staff; Rear Admiral Ramon Antonio Arosa will be chief of the General Navy Staff; and Major Brigadier Teodoro Guillermo Waldner chief of the General Air Force Staff.

The new chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, Brig Gen Julio Alfredo Fernandez Torres, is 54 years old (born on 10 July 1928), and until yesterday he was second in command and interim commander of the 1st Army Corps, stationed at Palermo. He is married to Martha Elena Ardiles Magnasco and has a son. Fernandez Torres, who was an undergraduate and staff paratroop officer, graduated from the Military school in 1949 and in 1955 he was stationed as a third lieutenant at the Airborne Troops School which joined the rising that year in which General Juan Domingo Peron was overthrown. In 1973 he was commander of the 12th Regiment and the following year he was appointed commander of the 2d Airborne Infantry Regiment.

In 1976 he was the intervenor of the Economy Ministry of Buenos Aires Province during the first 2 days of the national reorganization process. In 1977 he was one of the generals serving as intervenors of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and during that mission he had meetings with the labor leadership which was consulted regarding the reform of the labor union law. In 1980 he become second in command of the Airborne Infantry Brigade stationed in Cordoba, and in the following year he became the commander of that unit.

The appointed chief of the Army General Staff, Brig Gen Jorge Hugo Arguindegui, a cavalry cavalry officer of 53, is married and the father of two sons. He graduated from the Military School in 1950 with the rank of third lieutenant, and in 1970 graduated as a staff officer from the Superior War School in France. After being chief of the cavalry branch of the Military School, he served at the General Staff in 1963 [year as received].

In 1975 he was sent to Congress as Army delegate and after the 1976 coup he served in the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) for a short spell. He was then appointed commander of the General San Martin Mounted Grenadiers Regiment and was then second in command of the 1st Armored Brigade. After being promoted to general, he became commander of that unit. From 1982 until now he has been chief of logistics at the General Staff.

Rear Adm Ramon Antonio Arosa, the new chief of the Navy Genral Staff, was born in Buenos Aires on 25 May 1931. He joined the Navy in January 1947 and graduated as a midshipman in 1952. In the years 1951, 1952, and part of 1953 he participated in a training voyage in a Brazilian school ship on an invitation, and then he served in the cruiser "General Belgrano" until 1955.

Promoted to frigate captain in 1971, he was appointed deputy chief of the Operations Instruction and Training Center. He was made ship-of-the-line captain in 1976 and was in command of the destroyer "Storni." Later he served, until the middle of 1978, on the Navy commander in chief's special staff. He was then chief of staff of the sea squadron and in 1981, now made rear admiral, was commander of the Corvette Division and secretary general of the Navy. Until yesterday, Rear Adm Arosa was chief of the military household.

Maj Brig Teodoro Guillermo Waldner, the new chief of the Air Force General Staff, entered the Military Aviation School on 26 February 1948 and on his graduation he was assigned to the Attack Group No 1. Since November 1953 he served at Bomber Group No 1. On 3 March 1958 he was ordered to attend the tactical couse at the Command and Staff School and graduated on 4 November the same year.

After serving with the 1st Air Brigade at El Palomar, he took the basic course at the Command and Staff School in 1963. In the following year he was appointed to take the advanced course of flying and navigation in T-33 and T-86 reactor planes at Randolph, Texas, in the United States. After returning to this country, he served at the command of Air Force institutes and with the 7th Air Brigade at Moron. In 1967 he held posts at the Air Force Command in Chief and, 2 years later, at the Air Operations Command.

After serving with the Parana Air Brigade, he was appointed chief of operations of the 4th Air Brigade in Mendoza in March 1971. Later (in 1974) he followed the higher command course at the Command and Staff School, from which he graduated successfully at the end of that year.

In 1975 he was appointed Argentine representative to the council of the International Civil Aviation Organization and member of the Air Transport Committee. At the end of 1977 he was named air traffic director and 2 years later he became chief of the Bagger Operations Group. At the end of that year he was appointed commander of the 6th Air Brigade in Tandil and promoted to brigadier. Toward the end of 1981 he was made chief of staff of the Air Defense Command, and since August last year he has held the post of chief of staff of the Air Operations Command.

FEDERAL COURT ACQUITS FORMER PRESIDENT VIDELA

PY200128 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2030 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 16 Dec (DYN) -- The Federal Court of Appeals today definitedly acquitted former President General Rafael Videla and former Interior Minister General Eduardo Albano Harguindeguy in the suit that had been filed against them for the arbitrary arrest and banishment in Lomitas, Formosa Province, of current La Rioja Governor Carlos Saul Menem.

Menem had filed charges against Videla and Harguindeguy for the crime of illegally depriving him of his freedom through a banishment decree for which there was no basis.

FORMER ARMY CHIEF ACCUSED OF 1976 MASSACRE

PY192030 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Dec 83 p 7

[Text] Resistencia (NA) -- Deputy Augusto Conte McDonnell has accused former Army commander in Chief Nicolaides of the "Margarita Belen Massacre" in which more than 30 political prisoners were allegedly shot by security forces. According to the congressman, Nicolaides, who at the time was commander of the Seventh Brigade, based in Corrientes, is responsible for the "genocide and crimes committed" at the town of Margarita Belen on December 1976.

Conte spoke here on Saturday night during a memorial ceremony, attended by over 5,000 people. Representatives from human rights organizations Emilio Mignone, Boris Passic, Eric Tissenbaun, Victor Bruschi, Edgardo Rossi and Conte McDonnell met with Peronist provincial Governor Florencio Tenev here. Conte, Adolfo Perez Esquivel and Graciela Fernandez Meijide spoke at the site where the 30 political prisoners were shot.

JUDGE REQUESTS PROTECTION; ACCUSES ARMY OFFICERS

PY182300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Dec 83 p 11

[Excerpts] -- Santiago del Estero -- (DYN) -- Trial Judge Remigio Caroll, who is investigating the implications of the abduction of a married couple last February, yesterday requested personal protection from the defence and justice ministers, and made serious accusations against chiefs of the Army 5th Infantry Brigade and 19th Regiment stationed in Tucuman, as well as against Tucuman judges, whom he said were obstructing his work.

Speaking at a press conference, Caroll said military officers from the aforementioned units were "seriously interfering" with his work, and that "the authorities and powers" granted him "by the law are not being taken into account".

The judge recently ordered the preventive arrest of Lieutenant Colonel Agustin Reuther, former head of the 19th Regiment, on charges of having participated in the kidnapping of Texandro Santa Ana and his wife Josefina last February.

Judge Caroll said that in his letter to the defence and justice ministers he mentioned that Victor Navarro, Reuther's defence lawyer, borrowed the court case proceedings and took them to Tucuman, where he reconstructed the events on February 8 "with the help of the 5th Brigade and the 19th Regiment." The judge said he had reliable information that the Tucuman military chiefs arrested Corporal Sergio Lopez Garcia, one of those who abducted the Santa Anas, for his refusal to change his earlier statements when speaking in Navarro. Non-commissioned officer Arturo Peralta, from the same regiment, appeared before Caroll on Thursday and confirmed Lopez Garcia's earlier statements, the judge said.

Immediately afterwards, he added, he requested that the Tucuman courts summon the other involved non-commissioned officers to appear before him, but "none of the requests were accepted by the Tucuman judges."

ARCE GOMEZ PLANS TO STAY DESPITE U.S. REQUEST

PY161243 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Interview with Doctor Retondo, defense attorney for Colonel Luis Arce Gomez]

[Text] [Question] [In progress]... that Colonel Arce Gomez had sought political asylum in Argentina because he had friends among officials of the military administration, which has just been replaced.

[Answer] Col Arce Gomez asked for political asylum in Argentina because he was in Argentina, acting as military attache at the Bolivian Embassy. The logical step was to ask for political asylum in the country where he was living.

[Question] The United States has publicly claimed that it has many reasons for requesting the extradition of Col Arce Gomez. Does this mean that the United States may have sufficient evidence to indict Col Arce Gomez?

[Answer] I understand that the United States does not have valid reasons to request the extradition; it is trying to find a pretext, and this is something quite different.

[Question] In any case, you are very well aware of the fact that Col Arce Gomez has been charged with drug trafficking.

[Answer] Yes, the judge has already denied the request for extradition and has ordered that a lawsuit be filed in Argentina in order to investigate that charge.

[Question] Does Arce Gomez plan to stay in Argentina?

[Answer] Col Arce Gomez will surely stay in Argentina and he will abide by the decision made by the courts.

[Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish ac 0044 GMT on 16 December also carries the transcription of a telephone conversation held between Col Arce Gomez and journalist Magdalena Ruiz Guinazu, of Radio Continental, in Buenos Aires on 15 December. Arce Gomez, who claims to be calling from his lawyer's office, tells the journalist that he wants to deny press reports that he had left Buenos Aires; to note that he is ill, that he has never violated his asylum rules, and that he will continue to submit to the jurisdiction of the Argentine courts.]

GRINSPUN ANNOUNCES SALARY, BONUS INCREASES

PY162137 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Dec (TELAM) -- Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun stated this afternoon that an increase of 1,000 pesos has been granted to all workers in the private and public sectors, effective in December, and that family allowances were increased by 50 pesos per wife and 75 pesos per child. Thus, a standard size family would receive an increase of 1,200 pesos.

Grinspun also said that a bill will be submitted to Congress to amend the law on bonuses. According to this bill, bonuses will be paid based on half of the salary paid in December.

Regarding public administration, he stated that instructions will be given for the payment of bonuses based on half of the salary paid in December.

The minister added that some state enterprises with special regimes have been excluded, especially those that received salary increases lately. He added that these enterprises will be granted an increase of 400 pesos.

DRAFT LEGISLATION ON RIGHTS, REFORMS DETAILED

PY192022 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Dec p 1

[Text] (NA) -- The government yesterday released the details of eight draft laws. Two concerned international human rights agreements and another the restoration of their posts to diplomatic personnel dismissed under the military regime. The other five concerned the reform of the National Mortgage Bank, amendments to the Statute of Political Parties in connection with party financing, employers' contributions to the National Housing Fund (DONAVI), changes to the statutes of the National Savings and Insurance Fund and re-opening of the University of Lujan.

The National Mortgage Bank is to be transferred from the control of the Welfare Ministry to that of the Economy Ministry and its statutes are to be correspondingly amended. The National Housing Fund draft law's provisions effectively repeal Law 22,293, which abolished employers' contributions to FONAVI. The government reserves the right to raise the percentage of employers' contributions, which are to commence as from the beginning of 1984. The provinces are to begin collecting their share of FONAVI as from February 1.

In other draft legislation, the undersecretary for social security will cease to be an automatic director of the National Savings and Insurance Fund, whose head is now to be chosen by the executive branch. The text of the draft law maintains that these changes "do not mark a departure from the lofty objectives of the fund... but, on the contrary, contribute towards greater speed in decision-making".

From now onwards, the Fund's president and directors are to be financial experts whose work does not involve a conflict of interests with the fund, the draft law stipulates. They will serve renewable four-year terms except for the vice president, who is to be annually elected.

Article 56 of the Statute of Political Parties is to be amended so that parties below a certain percentage (to be determined by the executive system) are exempted from contributions to the Permanent Party Fund so that no political party which has not reached a certain level of support "need worry as to whether or not the exemption will permit its continued (financial) existence". According to Article 57 of the statute, the permanent party fund is designed to provide the political parties with the financial means to fulfil their role.

The University of Lujan, which was started in 1972 and closed in 1980, is to be restored "in its totality" with a full teaching staff. Food chemistry students who were forced to interrupt their courses will be able to resume their studies with unchanged curriculum. The text of the law pays tribute to Lujan as fulfilling regional needs, contributing to technological development and marking an internationally recognized advance in "open university" techniques. The draft law also maintains that there was "no valid reason" for closing the university. The reopened university is to enjoy full autonomy.

DEPUTIES MEET; BUSH CONGRESSIONAL VISIT SCORED

PY162035 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The Chamber of Deputies began special sessions at 1035 today. During the sessions, which are presided over by Doctor Juan Carlos Pugliese, the chamber will analyze the eight bills submitted by the executive branch. The annulment of the amnesty law will be considered first.

During the opening session, the first to take the floor was Alberto Curioli, a Justicialist Party [PJ] deputy for Buenos Aires Province. On behalf of his bloc, Curioli repudiated the presence of U.S. Vice President George Bush during the session held on 10 December.

LEADERS OF BOTH CGT BRANCHES MEET CONGRESSMEN

PY161950 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Dec 83 p 11

[Text] [DYN] -- The two branches of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT), met yesterday with congressional caucus leaders and the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Juan Carlos Pugliese, with all sides afterwards agreeing to set up a permanent consultive mechanism to facilitate union-congressional communication.

The union group, led by Saul Ubaldini (CGT-RA) and Jorge Triaca (CGT-AZOPARDO), met first with the Radical and Justicialist caucus leaders of the Lower House, Cesar Jaroslavsky and Diego Ibanez.

Afterwards, the union leaders talked with Pugliese, who said his "doors will remain open". Both Triaca and Ubaldini called on Pugliese to restore all union legislation that had been in effect during the last Peronist government.

Jaroslavsky explained that although Radical congressmen and CGT unionists "don't agree 100 percent on everything, at least on 80 percent we do." He added that neither draft-law dealing with union reorganization nor the proposal on workers' social welfare funds "will be passed as open and shut legislation."

TU LEADERS REACT 'NEGATIVELY' TO REFORM BILL

PY192016 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Dec 83 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Peronist deputies reacted negatively yesterday to the government's proposals on trade union reform, which were defended by Radical Senator Luis Leon (Chaco). The latter will be meeting with CGT leaders today together with Senate provincial president Edison Otero and other members of the Senate labour committee.

Peronist apprehension was voiced by Ruben Cardozo, a unionist, who is second vice president of the Justicialist Party congressional caucus, and Jorge Triaca, secretary-general of the CGT-OZOPARDO. Triaca slammed the planned Radical reforms as a "masquerade" and a "leap in the dark." As such, continued Triaca, it was an "inadmissible" experiment in a country with more than 40 billion (thousand million) dollars of foreign debt where the collective pay of wage-earners had fallen by 50 billion dollars in the last eight years.

Cardozo condemned any government attempt to regulate union elections at not allowing the workers to "decide the form of their own leadership or union organization." The Santa Fe deputy described Radical proposals as more similar to the military regime's union legislation (Law 22,105) than to the labour law of the last constitutional government (Law 20,615). The leader of SMATA carworkers union also accused the new draft laws of concentrating on electoral mechanisms rather than the more basic problems "to which the labour movement has been submitted in the last seven years." Cardozo therefore warned the government that the Peronist caucus would reject the changes.

Noodle-maker leader Hugo Barrionuevo had kinder words for the Radical proposals, praising the call for union elections in the next four months and the provision for minority representation. However, he criticized the "excessive tutelage" of the draft laws since decisions on union activity were the exclusive decision of the "workers themselves" in his view.

Leon, who will be meeting both Triaca and CGT-RA Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini today, denied that the government was "dogmatic" and looked forward to a "frank dialogue by which we can find the road we are all seeking."

MENDOZA ORGANIZATIONS REJECT NEW POLICE CHIEF

PY161832 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 15 Dec (NA) -- The first crisis of Mendoza's constitutional government seemed about to break out today after organizations that defend human rights and even the Justicialist congressional blocs protested forcefully against the appointment of Jose Naman Garcia as Mendoza police chief.

According to reliable sources, the appointment of Garcia, who is rated as "a sinister official of the military regime," threatens the position of Minister of Government Leon Chade.

The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo of Mendoza, the Intransigent Party, and the Peronist Intransigence and Mobilization Party harshly criticized the appointment of Garcia because, they say, he "instituted terror in the local prison" during the military dictatorship.

These sectors requested not only Garcia's resignation but also his indictment for "mistreating political prisoners" and for "participating in the barbaric actions carried out in the country since 1976."

It is being asserted in Mendoza that Garcia's remaining in his post could cause a government crisis which could force Minister Chade to resign.

FEDERAL CAPITAL PJ LEADERS RESIGN; 'PLOY' SEEN

PY182350 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Dec 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Five federal capital Justicialist Party (PJ) leaders, four of them members of the union-based 62 Organizations, presented their resignations from party posts during last night's party convention which adjourned until January 13, 1984 after agreement could not be reached on what topics would be discussed by 467 delegates.

The resignations of Locale PJ President Mario Ruben Gonzalez, Torcuato Fino, Minichilo, and Luis Santos Casale (these latter four with the 62 Organizations led by Lorenzo Miguel) threatens to leave the federal capital branch leaderless as Vice-President Virginia Sanguinetti and three other party figures have resigned in the last two months.

Though last night's resignations had been expected, party sources said they were foreseen for after the internal elections so that the party leadership would be preserved. [as published] The same sources said the move may be a ploy on the part of Miguel supporters to "instigate the intervention of the federal capital branch of the Justicialist Party by the national party leadership led by Miguel."

CLARIN PRAISES RETURN TO STATE OF RIGHTS

PY162030 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Dec 83 p 20

[Editorial: "State of Rights"]

[Text2 The national government has shown that it has learned a golden rule from Argentina's recent democratic experiences: The support of the consensus upon assuming power must be immediately used on important issues. Otherwise, some objectives are never achieved. In keeping with this, last Tuesday evening, the president took the people by surprise when he announced that the state of rights was a reality in the country.

For Argentine society, whose essence was undermined during the last decade by unprecedented violence -- not even that period known as the national organization period can be compared to it -- the announcement marked the beginning of another important event: After a period in which the alteration of values was accepted, in which official rhetoric was lacking in moral ideas and content, priorities have regained their natural order.

Beyond being a reasonable strategy to take advantage of the opportunity, the government's initiative entails a need that is traditionally deeply rooted in the minds of the people: Individual and collective security is at last recognized as one of the pillars of the institutional framework after so many years of aggression and fear. In this, as in other issues, the electoral victory entails a mandate.

As it could not be otherwise, the two laws that have been proposed by the executive branch provide for the repeal of a good part of the confusing set of laws through which the national reorganization process maintained itself in power and even tried to assure its continuity. These draft laws are the proper path to guarantee that the "security" structure that leads to the terrible regression of these past years completely disappears within a short period of time.

But even more noteworthy is the fact that the government's initiative tends to respect the memory of the nation. The painful period we have just experienced may be an enigma for future historians: They will wonder how a society can submerge itself in such heartbreaking and prolonged violence without reflecting on the conditions that lead to this situation.

In this regard, the government has understood that we Argentines owe ourselves an explanation that will allow us to establish new objectives, although this may presuppose that we will have to experience a disturbing study of our behavior. However, if we do not undertake this study in a thorough and complete manner, there will always be the threat of repeating this experience in the future.

Moreover, the announcements of these studies entail another risk: that of deepening wounds because of the reactivation of confrontations. In this case vengeance may replace justice, which is what has been lacking in Argentina and which is what we are trying to recover once and for all.

It is also not intelligent to presuppose that the recent announcements made by the executive branch have solved the issue. The greatest and the most important task still lies ahead. The government has only implemented the mechanism, but it is the entire society, through innumerable contributions, which must make it succeed.

Only then shall we be able to speak of a strong state of rights and only then shall we be able to stop being afraid.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON GOVERNMENT NUCLEAR PROGRAM

IAE Head on Weapons Capability

PY162155 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Dec 83 p 18

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The present IAE (Space Activities Institute) director, Major General Hugo Piva, who on 17 January will assume the direction of the San Jose dos Campos Space Technical Center [CTA], noted yesterday that Brazil is capable of producing a nuclear bomb within either 5 or 10 years. The San Jose dos Campos Space Technical Center is the most advanced center of high technology studies for Brazilian war and space programs.

Maj Gen Piva added that Brazil is acquiring experience through its own technological and scientific development. Our scientific community achieved some important things and all this has contributed to training in manufacturing heavy weapons. Brazil is certainly able to build an atom bomb, but not today. However, if the Brazilian Government makes this decision today, we would be able to manufacture it. I cannot say how long it will take, but I believe we can do it in 5 or 10 years. Of course, this will demand the joint work of all our scientists who are involved in other activities.

The IAE is one of the two institutes that are subordinated to the CTA, and among others, it carries out studies on rockets and sophisticated weapons. It was the IAE which planned and developed the Brazilian SONDA rockets which are still being used for research in the stratosphere and launched from the Barreira do Inferno station in Natal, Rio Grande do Norte.

General Hugo Piva noted that Brazil does not intend to build a nuclear bomb. He added that "our research is aimed at improving our living conditions and at achieving technological progress so as to achieve the well-being, development, and integration of the country." He noted that as far as he knows "we are not studying the possibility" of building nuclear weapons. He said: "Of course we are aware of the issue and we have even studied the situation, although superficially, as a possible alternative in case there is a political decision in this regard.

Piva noted that, if there is a political decision in this regard, Brazil may be able to make ballistic missiles. But he noted that "we are not heading in this direction." He said "our space program is aimed at launching observation satellites for meteorology, communication, and data collecting purposes with the objective of improving the well-being of the people. It is obvious that if we have a satellite launcher rocket it is relatively easy, although not as easy as some may think, to transform this launcher rocket into a ballistic missile. But achieving this is a long way ahead. However, we will be in a position to achieve it. Piva said that the development of this highly sophisticated technology "will make us familiar with those techniques that are also used to manufacture weapons."

The future CTA director added that the Brazilian nuclear program aims to nationalize the sector, that is that all equipment is manufactured in Brazil. He said: As a result of this we are getting more experience in this field.

Itamaraty Reasserts Program Peaceful

PY171640 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] Analyzing the declaration by Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals on changes in the course of the Brazilian nuclear policy, Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said yesterday that "having mastery over the complete nuclear fuel cycle is being confused with manufacturing an atomic bomb."

After recalling that Minister Cesar Cals had said that Brazil has decided to make an all out effort to master the nuclear cycle, the Itamaraty spokesman denied that efforts will be made to manufacture nuclear devices by saying that there is no change to that effect in Brazil's nuclear policy, because the two things are completely different. Mastery over the complete nuclear fuel cycle is one thing, and a political decision to manufacture an atomic bomb is another thing.

Admitting that because of economic problems there is a slow-down in the Brazilian nuclear program as far as the construction of nuclear plants is concerned, Pericas added: "Brazil has adopted a policy of peaceful utilization of nuclear energy. There is no other priority because the Brazilian Government has no intention of manufacturing a bomb. Although mastery over the nuclear cycle technology is a prerequisite for manufacturing the bomb, that does not necessarily mean that the bomb will be manufactured. Manufacture of the bomb calls for a political decision, and Brazil's decision is not to build the bomb."

Pericas recalled that the manufacture of the atomic bomb would depend on a change in Brazil's nuclear strategic policy, adding that this had already been made clear by [former NUCLEBRAS president] Paulo Nogueira Batista when he analyzed this question in Geneva.

Pericas said: "Brazil is bound by the commitment it assumed upon signing the Tlatelolco Treaty, and it ratified the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful ends exclusively."

At the FRG Embassy which, since the FRG is Brazil's partner in the nuclear program, follows the development of the Brazilian nuclear program, Minister Gunter Shutz said that there is no indication that Brazil is interested in nuclear technology in order to manufacture nuclear devices. He then cited declarations by NUCLEBRAS President Dario Gomez that the construction of the nuclear plant Angra 1 and Angra 2 will be carried out, adding that Minister Cals himself had said that the construction of the nuclear plants Iguape 1 and Iguape 2 will get underway in 1986 or 1987.

Discussing the question of whether the Brazilian nuclear program is lagging behind the Argentine program, the FRG spokesman said that the light water-enriched uranium nuclear plants which Brazil is building are more economical and modern than the Argentine plant Atucha I. He recalled that the uranium enrichment process which Argentina had announced relies on gaseous diffusion, which is a less advanced method. According to Shutz, the gaseous diffusion methods has been in use in France, the United States and the USSR for about 40 years, and there are much more advanced methods for enriching uranium today, such as the jet-nozzle method which Brazil has adopted.

The FRG spokesman also said that reports about an arms race in Latin America is nothing but speculation, and that the FRG Government is convinced that the new Argentine Government will continue the nuclear program along peaceful lines. He then added that the FRG is today in the position to build an atomic bomb but that it never will.

In turn, the Mines and Energy Ministry released a note yesterday deploring the interpretation given by a Brasilia newspaper to Minister Cesar Cals' declarations in Rio de Janeiro. The note says that the report that Brazil intends to change the peaceful character of its nuclear program is baseless. That newspaper report said that for the first time Minister Cals had admitted that the manufacture of an atomic bomb is a government priority.

According to the advisor's office of the Mines and Energy minister, the minister had only referred to giving priority to the complete nuclear fuel cycle, ahead of the building of nuclear plants. The note explains that the change had been made for economic reasons, rearranging timetables and priorities, but that "the original and abiding objectives" of the Brazilian nuclear program continue unchanged.

The note concludes by stating that "any inference leading to the conclusion that Brazil intends to depart from the peaceful uses of nuclear technology has no basis whatsoever and has no credibility."

Scientists Qualify Weapons Denials

PY171615 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Dec 83 p 5

[Text] The Mines and Energy Ministry's denial and Itamaraty's explanatory note, which were made public on Wednesday [14 December], that Brazil does not intend to manufacture an atomic bomb "should only be understood to apply in the jurisdiction of the ministries and in the context of the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement." This is the opinion of scientists who are involved in nuclear research, not subject to safeguards, which is being conducted in the Aerospace Technology Center, the Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research, and other research institutions involved in the project for "acquiring independent technology in the strategic area."

According to the experts, "there is no intention of building military nuclear devices at this time, and probably that decision will not be made, but it would be naive to believe that a decision made by the current government could be binding on Brazilian governments in the 1990's when the geopolitical picture will certainly be different, and the national sovereignty will have to be discussed in the light of the situation in the next decade." In the opinion of high-ranking military researchers, "diplomats are seized by some kind of shyness which keeps them from admitting that in the medium-term Brazil might decide to use nuclear technology in any of the alternatives inherent in the possession of the complete nuclear fuel cycle." Still according to the same source, "what all the research institutions are doing at this time is trying to gain knowledge in the nuclear field, so that the country can use its natural resources more fully, as is the case with the thorium fast reactor, and to do so without being dependent on any other country."

This question has been broadly debated after the O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO [on 9 December] and the JORNAL DA TARDE published a report on this matter. The experts believe that these articles will produce "the positive result of finally disclosing to the nation the real objectives of the nuclear projects and investigations being carried on outside NUCLEBRAS facilities, and which are therefore secret and suspicious."

FIGUEIREDO-ALFONSIN MEETING MAY BE HELD IN MARCH

PY160306 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The first meeting between President Joao Figueiredo and Raul Alfonsin will probably take place in the first half of March 1984.

This was revealed today by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, but he did not mention the place for the meeting. Regarding rumors that Figueiredo's absence from Alfonsin's inauguration demonstrated a lack of understanding between Brazil and Argentina, the foreign minister stated that the presence of Civil Household Chief Leitao de Abreu at Alfonsin's inauguration demonstrated that the Brazilians hold the Argentines in great esteem.

GUERREIRO KNOWS NOTHING OF FALKLAND 'PEACE FORCE'

PY191405 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has denied any Brazilian intention to participate in a peace force with the United States during the Malvinas war in May 1982 The plan had reportedly been conceived by former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and revealed in November 1983 by former British Ambassador to the United States Henderson. Haig's plan was released in London with the authorization of former Ambassador Henderson.

Saraiva Guerreiro said he has never heard of such a plan. The report, released by Henderson and published by the London magazine THE ECONOMIST, states that former Secretary of State Haig wanted Brazil to be involved in the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Malvinas crisis.

Washington reportedly wanted Brazil to exert all possible influence on the Buenos Aires government in view of the intransigence of the military junta, presided over by Lieutenant General Leopoldo Galtieri, which was then ruling Argentina.

IMPRISONED FRENCH PRIESTS RELEASED 1 DEC

PY200225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0220 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 17 Dec (EFE) -- Two French priests, Aristides Camio and Francois Gouriou, were released from jail today. They had been arrested along with 13 peasants for alleged violation of the National Security Law, which has since been amended.

GOVERNMENT DEBATING EXTRADITION OF CITIZENS

PA160306 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The government has assured Congress that it does not intend to reject the extradition treaty signed with the United States. However, it wants the State Council's opinion on the issue to determine if the president should decide at his own discretion when to refuse the extradition of Colombians.

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo and Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla explained the government's stand during the Senate's commission debate.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez said that the Supreme Court of Justice has exceeded its duties by insisting that President Betancur accept the court's views on the extradition of Colombians wanted in the U.S. Jimenez Gomez said that no one should doubt the president's capacity to make such decisions.

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, FARC OPERATIONS, CLASHES

Army Captures 23 FARC Members

PA160413 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Arauca -- A total of 23 members of a column of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were captured today in Saravena during an operation carried out by members of the Army. The operation took place when the 23 FARC members were planning to ambush a partrol of the Army's 7th Brigade. The guerrillas' main objective was to occupy the village to set up a defense for communist leaders, the rebels disclosed. The military authorities were also able to learn who killed the mayor of Saravena and a police officer.

FARC Guerrillas Killed

PA200406 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Four members of two subversive commands of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, were killed today in different parts of the country, in clashes with Army troops. The Army General Command reported that near Tierra Adentro, in the municipality of Balboa, Cauca Department, two guerrillas were killed in a violent clash. Though their identity was not revealed, it was learned that their moms de guerre were Commander Javier and Flaco Hernando.

The other two subversives were killed during an armed clash with soldiers in (San Juan de la Rivera) Municipality, in the zone of Cimitarra, Santander Department. The soldiers seized a large quantity of arms and uniforms, as well as a vehicle -- the same vehicle used to kidnap Adela Lopez de Jaramillo approximately a month ago.

'DEATH TO KIDNAPPERS' BREAKUP REPORTED

PA180430 Paris AFP in English 0357 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Bogota, Dec 18 (AFP) -- A far-right organisation named "Death To Kidnappers" has broken up of its own accord, Colombian Public Prosecutor Carlos Jimenez Gomez announced here Saturday.

Mr Jimenez Gomez had alleged in March that 59 members of the country's security forces were members of the 163-strong squad.

Left-wing guerrillas had demanded the breakup of the Death To Kidnappers group as a pre-condition for any peace settlement with the government.

Death To Kidnappers was formed in December 1981 in Cali, southwest Colombia, when 230 leading drug-smugglers gathered to set up an organisation to end the burgeoning kidnap business.

BRIEFS

PRC CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION -- President Belisario Betancur today received a delegation of PRC National People's Congress. Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said that this is a friendly visit aimed at improving relations and cooperation between the PRC and Colombia. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Dec 83 PA]

TRADE BALANCE FIGURES -- The deficit in Colombia's trade balance from January to September amounted to $1,919,500,000, which was less than that reported for the same period in 1982. The Colombian Foreign Trade Institute released the report on the trade balance. According to this report, the country's total exports up to September were $2,076,000,000, and the import figure for the same period was $3,995,600,000. [all figures as heard] [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Dec 83 PA]

PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM BOYACA SUMMIT MEETING

PA191713 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea said on arrival in Quito that at their meeting in Boyaca, Colombia, the presidents of the Bolivarian countries acclaimed the decision of several countries of the area to return to the democratic process. At the same time, he stressed the importance of agreements signed by the Andean group with Panama and the EEC.

The chief of state was greeted at the airport by the acting foreign minister, the ministers of defense, labor, and public works, and the chiefs of the three branches of the Armed Forces.

CREDITOR BANKS AGREE TO REFINANCE FOREIGN DEBT

PA200358 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The foreign banks have agreed to refinance only that part of Ecuador's foreign debt payable during the first half of 1984. This statement was made today by Finance Minister Pedro Pinto upon his return from New York, where he, the manager of the Central Bank, and the president of the Monetary Board held talks with IMF officials and the negotiating committee of Ecuador's creditor banks.

At a news conference, the minister said the decision of the creditor banks was based on the fact that a new stand-by agreement must be negotiated in July 1984, and that the government will change in August 1984. Therefore, the new government must take over the negotiations to refinance the debt payable during the second half of 1984. He added that the refinanced portion of the debt will be paid over 9 years with a 5-year grace period. The 1983 foreign debt was refinanced for 7 years with a 2-year grace period, at an interest rate that is considered fairly high by economic authorities.

BRIEFS

COFFEE RUST -- In view of the coffee rust outbreaks in Yangana and Vilcabamba, in Loja Province, as well as those in La Victoria, Arenillas, and Cordoncillos, in Oro Province, the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry has taken measures to eradicate the coffee plants from the affected sectors and to set up new quarantine control posts to avoid the spread of the disease to healthy areas. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Dec 83 PA]

HAVANA ON U.S. OFFICIAL'S ARRIVAL, OTHER TOPICS

PA191708 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Lowell Kilday [title as received] has arrived in Lima to meet with several Peruvian Government officials, sources in that capital have asserted.

The U.S. diplomat, who is in charge of South American affairs, will met with Fernando Schwalb, prime minister and foreign minister, and with political and financial leaders.

Peruvian Justice Minister Ernesto Alayza has resigned in the wake of the killing by the police of eight prisoners who had escaped from Lima's Lurigancho Jail and one of the nuns they seized as hostage. Peruvian President Fernando Balaunde Terry admitted that the police acted rashly and irresponsibly on Friday, but described the nation's reaction of repudiation for the massacre as a propaganda ploy.

The United Leftist Coalition, the Aprista Party, and other Peruvian sectors have demanded punishment for those guilty of the killings, as well as the resignation of the justice and interior ministers. Meanwhile, it has been learned in Lima that the government has increased the price of evaporated milk by almost 30 percent and that of rice by almost 7 percent.

KILLING OF ESCAPED PRISONERS PROMPTS RESIGNATIONS

Reports of Police Repression

PA182127 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] (Leonor Zamora), the mayor of the city of Ayacucho, Peru, has said that the Peruvian police, and not members of the clandestine organization Shining Path, are responsible for the recent slaughters in the communities of (Zocos) and El Infiernillo, where 40 bodies were found.

(Zamora) said the regions where the crimes were committed are under the control of a political-military command that has suspended guarantees and does not respect human rights; it has created chaos and uncertainty among the population. (Zamora) added that two or three people are reported missing every day in Ayacucho.

It had been previously reported that more than 50 peasants and presumed members of the Shining Path armed group had been killed by combined forces of the Army, police, and Civil Guard in Huancavelica Department.

In Lima, several newspapers demanded the resignation of the Peruvian interior and justice ministers due to their responsibility in the murder of eight inmates and a nun taken hostage by a group of prisoners trying to escape from the Lurigancho Jail in Lima. The newspapers stressed the growing indignation in all Peruvian sectors over the brutality with which the police acted by firing against the unarmed inmates and their hostages, and also because of the inhumane treatment given to the wounded and the bodies of the dead.

Additional Havana Report

PA191342 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The newspaper CORREO in Lima has asserted that at least 50 peasants who were allegedly members of Shining Path were killed in combat with combined Army, police, and air forces. Air Force airplanes bombed two locations in Huancavelica Department. Most of the victims died during the indiscriminate bombing of areas where there was no combat.

Peruvian political and religious sectors have strongly criticized the police for the violent deaths of eight prisoners who had escaped from a jail in Lima and an Irish num who was taken hostage by the prisoners when they escaped. Lima's Archbishop Juan Landazuri, bishops, and priests have asked the government to initiate an investigation to clarify the events; they have also criticized the police forces that killed the fugitives without consideration [words indistinct].

Justice Minister Resigns

PA181524 Paris AFP in Spanish 1450 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Peruvian Justice Minister Ernesto Alayza Grundy has submitted his resignation to President Fernando Belaunde Terry following last Wednesday's tragic incidents in which four inmates who had escaped jail and a nun who was taken hostage were shot by the police.

Alayza, who is now awaiting the president's decision, said last night: "I resigned the day after the incidents at the "Lurigancho Jail took place." The drama at the jail began when seven culprits took three nuns, a television actress, and an assistant as hostages and escaped in an ambulance. The ambulance crashed, and the police who were following it immediately opened fire on the prisoners and hostages, killing four inmates and a nun.

Belaunde Rejects Resignations

PY191536 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpt] President Belaunde Terry said today that the justice and interior ministers, Ernesto Alayza and Luis Percovich, respectively, enjoy his full support and appreciation, and that therefore, he will not accept their resignations.

[Begin Belaunde recording] Minister Alayza is a highly respected person; he is a representative of his party, and he enjoys the support of the government. He enjoys great prestige, and his presence as head of the Justice Ministry is a guarantee for the country. Therefore, I will not accept his resignation, and I have asked him not to insist on the subject. [end recording]

Havana on Pressures

PA191926 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has refused to accept the resignations of Interior Minister Luis Percovich and Justice Minister Ernesto Alayza, as demanded by a broad protest movement in the country triggered by a slaughter perpetrated by police forces at the Lurigancho Jail.

The incident occurred when police fired, using long-range weapons, on an ambulance in which two prisoners were escaping from the jail with seven hostages.

According to preliminary investigations, the fugitives were unarmed and had been talked into surrendering, a fact they shouted out to the police. The police, however, opened fire on them.

The massacre, in which eight prisoners and an Irish nun were killed, has been strongly protested by the church and has triggered a nationwide protest movement, which Belaunde [illegible]ry has termed a publicity campaign.

REPORTAGE ON ADDITIONAL VIOLENCE IN COUNTRY

Shining Path Attacks Villages

PY171435 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Subversives of the Shining Path Communist Party [as heard] have savagely murdered 10 humble peasants in two communities of (Chullqui) District, La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department, according to an official report. The criminals attacked the village of Chupan and murdered six peasants who have not yet been identified. The subversive commandos, dressed in police uniforms, then raided the village of (Oncoy), pretending to be members of the police forces. After choosing four peasants, whom they accused of being informers, the criminals murdered them in cold blood. Several enraged peasants who had witnessed the crime then reported that the group of the Shining Path Communist Party tried to force the population into supporting their armed struggle, threatening to kill those who did not obey their instructions.

Violence in Ayacucho

PA170201 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 13 Dec 83

[Text] Men in Army uniforms have killed five civilians, including three government officials, in El Carmen, Ayacucho Department. Meanwhile, (?Ayachuco's) political-military command has reported that a Shining Path group is holding two members of the Civil Guard hostage.

Peru's interior minister has reported that in the next few weeks the Armed Forces will increase their actions against rebel groups operating in Peru. According to the minister, the police do not have sufficient resources to fight Shining Path's well-organized forces.

It was reported in Lima that Genaro Huaman, son of Army General Andres Huaman, was killed. Gen Huaman was recently appointed chief of Ayacucho's political-military command, replacing General Noel Moral. According to reports, a Shining Path group killed the younger Huaman.

Shining Path Leader's Arrest

PY200221 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Today Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich reported the arrest of one of the top leaders and ideologists of the Maoist terrorist organization, Shining Path.

The leader, captured in the city of Huaraz, some 409 km north of Lima, is Emilio Antonio Diaz Martinez. Percovich said that Diaz Martinez ranks "perhaps as number one or number two in the Shining Path organization," Percovich noted that according to statements made by Diaz Martinez to the police, the latter had already lost contact with Abimael Guzman, the founder and top leader of Shining Path, and with Julio Cesar Mezzich, Guzman's deputy, in coordinating the terrorist organizations' actions.

Percovich reported that the detainee had confessed to the police that he had been in Arequipa, Puno, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Ayacucho, and lately in Ancash. Diaz Martinez was arrested in Ancash's capital, Huaraz. Percovich added that Diaz Martinez and Amelia Edith Bueno Falcon, who was arrested with Diaz Martinez and who had allegedly participated in attacks carried out in Huaraz, are under investigation.

Percovich reported that Diaz Martinez had been captured twice before but had managed to escapel

CONGRESS APPROVES 1984 FISCAL YEAR BUDGET

PY200147 Lima Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0625 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The Peruvian Congress has approved the 1984 budget which totals 10,728,338,000,000 soles. This budget is aimed at reactivating the country's productive system and at meeting the people's basic needs.

The budget was approved at 0045 on 14 December. American Revolutionary Popular Alliance and United Left congressmen did not vote, because they had walked out from the session earlier. Popular Action congressmen were supported by the Popular Christian Party bloc to approve the budget. The joint congressional budgetary commission has recommended that current expenditures be limited to what is strictly necessary, that priority be given to public investments, and that the tax system be reorganized.

Belaunde on Budget

PY162145 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] When asked about the significance of the approval of the budget law for fiscal year 1984, President Fernando Belaunde Terry replied that it is a matter of primary importance, because otherwise there would be no order.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] All of us know that the budget of a country, like that of a family, always falls short and always encounters difficulties, because resources never meet needs. However, a budget puts a country's financial affairs in order. Therefore, I believe that a step forward has been taken. I am very satisfied that the multiparty and pluralistic committees worked until the eleventh hour. If somebody left afterwards, well, that was up to him.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you visualize the walkout of congressmen from the standpoint of the United Left?

[Belaunde] It was a late walkout because they should have left the committee at the time they were formed and not at the eleventh hour.

[Reporter] Is this an appropriate budget for 1984? Will there be another sort of [words indistinct]?

[Belaunde] It is obviously an appropriate budget under the present circumstances. We are going through a difficult situation with a high inflation rate that surpasses 120 percent. I have just been in Argentina, where inflation rates are three times as high. Therefore, Peru is not the only country that has been affected by this problem, which is even worse in other countries.

[Reporter] Mr President, will there be new taxes?

[Belaunde] No. The newly approved taxes are moderate. At times criticism is unjustified. For example, the (?FONAVI) [expansion unknown] tax was not increased, nor was the part of the (?FONAVI) tax paid by employers or by the employees. The only thing we did was allocate 5 percent of (?FONAVI) tax revenues to the Construction Bank [Banco de Materiales], that is, to the people. [end recording]

BELAUNDE SCORES DRUG TRAFFICKERS, 'DIRTY WAR'

PY162044 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpts] President Belaunde will travel to San Martin Department on Saturday to visit Rioja, Alto Mayo, Moyobamba and other settlements along the Selva Highway. The head of state announced his trip during the closing ceremony of the academic year of the Investigative Police's instruction academy.

As for drug trafficking, the president lamented that corrupt foreign individuals have penetrated the region and that they are trying to persuade farmers to abandon their honest and fruitful work to engage in the illegal manufacture of drugs, something which deprives both Peruvian and foreign people.

[Begin Belaunde recording] The youths have the duty to maintain public tranquillity to promote the well-being of the majority of the people who abide by the law.

Preserving public order and the civilized rules of life is of major importance. At present there are rival forces and ideological penetrations which do not respect the inviolability of other national territories and which seek other potential territories for their disputes. Latin America must be aware of this, and the rulers should give priority to maintaining these absurd and fratricidal conflicts outside of their countries. They should also do their best to free all countries of the world from the threat posed by them.

In the past few days, I have been deeply concerned over reports about what is known as the dirty war. A war that claims the lives of servants of law and order is not dirty, but filthy, and therefore, we must put an end to it all over the national territory.

We believe that the country is faced with multiple threats, including that posed by common delinquency. Yesterday, common criminals gave proof of their ferocity by sacrificing the lives of women devoted to worship and religion in order to fulfill their criminal objectives. [end recording]

FORMER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE LEAVES FOR CUBA

PY191400 Paris AFP in Spanish 1655 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Lima, 18 Dec (AFP) -- Former Peruvian presidential candidate Armando Villanueva del Campo left today on an 8-day visit to Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

Villanueva del Campo, prominent leader of the Aprista Party of Peru [PAP], opposed to the current government, left with Congressmen Guillermo Larco Cox and Hector Vargas Haya, of the same party.

The PAP leader -- who will visit sugar mills, hospitals, and universities in Cuba, and who will meet with President Fidel Castro among other activities -- stated that the invitation was extended last year and that the purpose of his trip is to get acquainted with the Cuban political situation.

Havana Reports on Trip

PA190414 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Armando Villanueva del Campo, APRA leader and former Peruvian presidential candidate, left Lima today for Cuba in the company of APRA legislators Guillermo Larco Cox and Hector Vargas Haya, as well as (Hector Duran), the Cuban charge d'affaires in Peru.

Before leaving, the Aprista leader told the Peruvian press that during his trip he will have an opportunity to obtain first-hand knowledge of Cuba's experiences and appraise the level of development that Cuba has achieved.

HAVANA ON CIVIL GUARDS' STRIKE ANNOUNCEMENT

PA190013 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] According to Civil Guards spokesmen, the Guardsmen might go on strike if the top command of this armed institution insists on sending more than 100 Guardsmen to Ayacucho Department.

A general strike is underway in Puno to demand economic aid from the government to carry out public projects in that department.

(Carlos Capelati), a deputy of Peru's Aprista Party who represents Ayacucho, asked the Peruvian Armed Forces to leave Ayacucho because innocent peasants are being murdered there, adding that these murders are justified by saying that they are carried out by guerrillas.

Other Strike Developments

PA190009 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] More than 50,000 health workers have ended their strike and returned to work after the government yielded to their demands. The government will gradually increase their salaries.

In Lima it was learned that more than 1,000 mining workers who work for HIERROPERU [Peruvian Iron Mines Enterprise] will go on strike in (?Marcaona).

It was also learned that fishing workers have issued a deadline of Friday for their demands to be met; otherwise, they will go on an indefinite general strike. The strikers and the people will reportedly stage a march to the capital. These workers are demanding the payment of back salaries and more jobs.

GOVERNMENT TO SELL IRON TO PRC, ROK, JAPAN

PY152056 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Peru will sell 1 million tons of iron to the PRC. Senator Javier Alva Orlandini has stated that the negotiations with the Beijing government for the exportation of 1 million tons of iron are well underway.

Similarly, the general manager of Minero-Peru [Peruvian State Mining Enterprise] has stated that South Korea will import 1.8 million tons of iron next year, adding that the negotiations with Japan in this regard will conclude in mid-1984. According to a mining source, Peru produces nearly 6 million tons of iron per year.

FISHERMAN REPORTEDLY KILLED BY ECUADOREANS

PY191412 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Lima, 17 Dec (AFP) -- It was reported at noon today from the city of Tumbes, 1,200 km north of Lima, that a Peruvian fisherman was killed today in north Peruvian waters by Ecuadoran patrol boats.

The victim's fellow workers reported that at dawn today several Ecuadoran patrol boats attacked with heavy fire the five Peruvian boats that were operating very near the coast off Puerto Pizarro, a few kilometers from Tumbes. The fishermen demanded greater protection from the Peruvian Navy because, they said, they are often attacked by Ecuadoran boats that detain them, seize their catch, and even steal their money when they are caught fishing near the Peruvian coast.

SEPULVEDA AMOR TO MEET WITH CONTADORA GROUP

FL192331 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor will travel tomorrow, Tuesday, to Panama to meet with his counterparts of the Contadora Group, it was announced here today. In a communique, the Foreign Secretariat reported that the Mexican foreign secretary will meet tomorrow in Panama with the representatives of that peace-seeking group, and later all of them will go to Contadora Island where the foreign ministers of Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Mexico will hold several meetings, which will last until next Wednesday. It was learned that the agenda to be observed during those meetings will be aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the conflict in the Central American region.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO, RUIZ ARRIVE FOR TALKS

PA182148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2057 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 18 Dec (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and Planning Minister Henry Ruiz are in Mexico to discuss the situation in Central America with Mexican officials, it was reported here today.

A Nicaraguan Embassy official in this country also announced that William Ramirez and Jose Talavera, ranking government officials of that Central American nation, also arrived with D'Escoto and Ruiz. He recalled that Mexico and Nicaragua have established a permanent consultation mechanism to observe the development of the Central American conflict.

EDITORIAL QUESTIONS KISSINGER'S VIEWS OF AREA

PA171743 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p 11

[Editorial: "Two Positions in Central America"]

[Text] According to Henry Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. Bipartisan Commission for Central America which yesterday finished exchanging views on Central America's problems with Mexico, one of the commission's tasks is to make recommendations to the Reagan administration on policies that can resolve the Central American crisis. It has been clearly explained that it is not the commission's task to negotiate.

Now, at the end of Kissinger's meetings with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, the two parties' differing interpretations of the Central American crisis has become evident: Mexico, which is actively involved in the Contadora Group, reaffirms the validity of political and diplomatic negotiation, while the other party insists on adopting policies of force, while claiming that alleged "acts of foreign interference" are causing these problems.

According to Kissinger, it is difficult for his country to determine whether the Nicaraguan Government's recent proposals for negotiations are genuine, or whether they are merely words. Mexico, on the other hand, has urged the U.S. Bipartisan Commission "to evaluate" Managua's initiatives "responsibly and in good faith."

The former secretary of state's view of the conflicts in Central America is possibly a serious obstacle to possible negotiation, if indeed, Washington is really interested in negotiation. Sepulveda himself has admitted that the Kissinger Commission is working within "different framework" than the Contadora Group. Finally, the Kissinger commission is working behind schedule, for while it seeks guidelines for subsequent action, the Contadora Group, aware of the gravity of Central America's problems and of the consequences of an intensification of the war, is already moving toward the solution of pressing problems.

The reports published in THE NEW YORK TIMES about Kissinger's intentions to replace the apparently more flexible positions held by the Democrats on the Commission with the Reagan administration's hard-line stance would further confirm that the Commission's evaluation of the Central American crisis tends to reject the diplomatic path.

CONASUPO REPORTS ON $1.8 BILLION U.S. LOAN

FL192300 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2238 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government will repay $700 million during 1984 of a $1.8 billion loan arranged in 1982 between U.S. authorities and the National Company for Basic Commodities [CONASUPO], it was announced here today.

CONASUPO Director Jose Ernesto Costemalle said that the loan was used to pay for necessary imports to cover shortages in foodstuffs and added that next year there will be additional imports, especially of milk, because of the drop in production experienced in 1983.

He noted that the United States will probably grant a $1.8 billion credit to Mexico in the next 2 weeks for imports of foodstuffs to satisfy the country's demand for basic products. He indicated in closing that purchases abroad in 1984 could amount to 30 percent less this year depending on the winter crops.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- Mexico City, 16 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The ambassadors of the United Kingdom, Cynalis Morgan James, Haiti, Adrien Raymond; the Sarahwi Arab Democratic Republic Mansur Omar; and the United Republic of Tanzania, Benjamin William Mkapa, today presented their letters of accreditation to President Miguel de la Madrid. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2205 GMT 16 Dec 83]

STATE-OWNED TELEVISION -- By grouping services and installations that had been dispersed, the Mexican Television Institute now finds that state-owned television has the resources to reach audiences just as well as private television or even better. Private television has channels 2, 4, 5, and 8, plus cable television, Univision and some others. Meanwhile, the state-owned television has TRM [expansion unknown] Channel 12, Channel 22, 7 production centers in various parts of the country, and PRONARTE [expansion unknown], plus other channels such as Channel 11 of the Polytechnical Institute and some owned by the various states that operate autonomously, but which are part of state-owned television. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 9 Nov 83 p 3 PA]

MINISTER VIEWS STATUS OF CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA160431 Paris AFP in Spanish 0303 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Panama City, 15 Dec (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Ovden Ortega has said here that a "spirit of cooperation" prevails among the five Central American countries in their search for a lasting and stable peace in the area. He said that that spirit will be encouraged by the Contadora Group, which is comprised of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, and added: "That is precisely our role: to mediate and promote dialogue."

Ortega played down the importance of recent press statements to the effect that there has been an erosion of the area countries' determination to find a political solution to the Central American crisis through negotiation and dialogue. The Panamanian diplomatic leader said: "We must not act hastily in completing certain procedures." He added that there is a need for great calm, even when working against time, "because if we act in haste, we could lose everything, and we must never allow that to happen."

Foreign Minister Ortega pointed out that there is still no scheduled date for the next joint meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers and their five Central American counterparts, but that the date will be set during the upcoming Contadora Group meeting, slated for 20 and 21 December in Panama.

LOYALTY DAY CELEBRATED; PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED

PA170035 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Dec 83

[By Julio Miller]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the commemoration of Loyalty Day today, various events were held in Los Santos Province, particularly at the province's industrial, agricultural, and livestock fair. High government officials, led by President Ricardo de la Espriella, National Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega, former President Demetrio Basilio Lakas, members of the National Defense Forces staff, ministers, directors of government institutions, members of the diplomatic corps, and other special guests attended these events. This morning's event began with a Te Deum.

The National Defense Forces issued a statement stressing, among other things, that today, 16 December, the National Defense Forces commemorate Loyalty Day because 14 years ago the Defense Forces, then called the National Guard, loyally and bravely supported the return of General Omar Torrijos, National Guard commander and leader of the process that began in 1968. This statement was signed by the staff members. Announcements of promotions and retirements in the Armed Forces had been expected, and these promotions were announced yesterday. Major Ricardo Garibaldo, 11th military Zone chief, was promoted to lieutenant colonel; Captains Edilberto del Cid, General Staff deputy chief, G-5, Daniel Delgado, Luis Cordoba, and Jorge Jurado Sanchez were promoted to major.

We later interviewed President De la Espriella, who made interesting statements to this station.

[Begin recording] [Miller] Mr President, it has been announced that you will be traveling to Colombia tomorrow. Is this true?

[De la Espriella] Yes, by invitation of President Belisario Betancur I will travel to Colombia to attend with him ceremonies commemorating the 153d anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death and the Battle of Boyaca, which determined Colombia's independence. The Venezuelan, Ecuadoran, Bolivian, and Peruvian presidents, who comprise the Bolivarian group, have also been invited. We plan to leave tomorrow and return Sunday afternoon.

[Miller] Is there a specific agenda to be discussed in this meeting gathering the Contadora Group presidents, specifically regarding what Richard Stone said in Washington recently about alleged controversial stances within the Contadora countries?

[De la Espriella] I don't feel there are any controversial stances. The Contadora countries have always had a single stance: to offer mediation for a true peace in Central America.

[Miller] Will Panama discuss a specific topic at this meeting?

[De la Espriella] We do have a specific topic to be discussed in Cartagena, that is, the Andean Group. Panama will sign an agreement bringing the country closer to the Andean Group. There is a Bolivarian tradition for our working with this group.

[Miller] In the domestic field there has been some comment on the possible creation of alternate legislation for the labor code. According to some Panamanian industrialists and businessmen, the labor code requires revision. Can you tell us the executive branch's view on this?

[De la Espriella] Well, we believe that the labor code contains some sections needing change, in accordance with the changing times. But no alternate legislation is being considered, only amendments for promotion, which is very different from creating special privileges for a few. The Constitution bans special privileges. Sometimes hasty declarations are made, eliminating the opportunity for us to talk to those involved in these matters.

[Miller] In view of the fact that the Reagan plan begins on 1 January, has there been a specific decision regarding the labor amendments you mentioned.

[De la Espriella] A tripartite commission has been appointed and has submitted an extensive report. This report considers the possibility of amendments and the position to be assumed regarding the labor code. Basically, what we have to do is promote foreign investments in Panama by taking advantage of the opportunities presented by the Reagan plan.

[Miller] The Panamanian members of the Panama Canal Commission met yesterday to analyze an alleged reduction in the number of Panamanian personnel and the non-contracting of Panamanians in the canal operations. Has the executive branch examined this?

[De la Espriella] Certainly. This is one of the topics we discussed with Vice President Bush during his brief stay in Panama. I told him that Panamanians view with apprehension the adoption of this sort of measure, since we are suffering from a grave unemployment situation.

[Miller] Thank you, Mr President. [end recording]

Special Antiterrorist Unit Announced

PA172300 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Dec 83 p 1

[Report by Jose Quintero de Leon]

[Text] During the celebration of "Loyalty Day" in Villa de los Santos yesterday, under the slogan "Force for Peace," the Panamanian Defense Forces Command announced the creation of the new Special Antiterror Service Unit. Lieutenant Jose Luis Garabito will direct this special unit.

After making this announcement, it was explained that the unit was organized under instructions issued on 3 June 1980 by Commander of the Defense Forces General Manuel A. Noriega in response to the new criminal mode of international terrorism, for the defense of Panamanian society.

It was indicated that "professionalism and specialization of this elite unit" were achieved by sending its members for training in the antiterrorist schools of Europe, and that its units "were selected for their discipline, morality, camaraderie, and loyalty."

Lt Garabito told journalists that foreseeing the arrival of international terrorism in our land, Gen Noriega, the founder of this unit, ordered its creation as part of the Defense Forces in order to be prepared and ready to defend "the social peace that we enjoy here in Panama." Garabito explained that the members of this unit, which will operate nationwide, are of both sexes, and that their activities will depend on the circumstances, for both men and women must be willing to defend social peace against terrorism.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The following ambassadors have presented their credentials to President Ricardo de la Espriella: Rolando Roca Aguilera from Bolivia, retired Lieutenant Colonel Julio Londono Paredes from Colombia, Hourredine Yazid Zerhouni from Algeria, and Robert Pangaer D'Opdorp from Belgium. [Summary] [Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p B-1 PA]

AERONAUTICAL AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL -- Panama and Brazil have signed an aeronautical agreement establishing passenger and freight flights between the two countries. The Panamanian delegation was led by Cesar Rodriguez, while the Brazilian delegation was led by General Waldir Pinto da Fonseca. [Summary] [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Dec 83 pp 1, 37 PA]

JAPANESE-PANAMANIAN TRAINING CENTER -- The Japanese-Panamanian National Institute for Professional Training, INAFORP, created in accordance with a bilateral agreement signed by both nations on 26 August 1982, will be inaugurated on 12 December. The center is designed to help solve unemployment and to increase worker productivity. Its main fields of training will be metalworking, internal combustion engines, and industrial electronics. [Summary] [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Dec 83 p 8-A PA]

PEOPLE'S PARTY REORGANIZATION -- The People's Party [PDP] Central Committee has voted at a plenary session to carry out an in-depth reorganization of its work among the masses and to create a separate youth wing. The reorganization will have an impact on the PDP's structure, leadership, work style, and growth potential. The youth wing will be called Popular Revolutionary Youth [Juventud Popular Revolucionaria]. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 17 Dec 83 pp 1, 12 PA]

EL SALVADOR

MILITARY LEADERS SUPPORT VIDES ON DEATH SQUADS

PA162031 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Dec 83 pp 3, 101

[Communique issued by the Salvadoran Armed Forces Press Committee, COPREFA, on 14 December in San Salvador]

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff and the commanders of the military and public security corps unanimously agreed at a meeting held on 13 December this year:

1. To give full support to statements and decisions made by General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, defense and public security minister, on the "death squads," as they express the views and feelings of all members of the Armed Forces.

2. To urge the Salvadoran people to pass to the authorities any information leading to the identification and arrest of death squad members.

3. To stress our firm decision to oppose the death squads and terrorist groups by all means in our power and in every possible way until they are totally eradicated.

4. To exhort the Judicial Branch to apply the full weight of the law to terrorist groups, whether leftist or rightist, and to reiterate our full support for the Judicial Branch.

[Signed] General Rafael Flores Lima, under secretary of defense and public security; Colonel Adolfo O. Blandon, Armed Forces General Staff chief; Colonel Jaime Ernesto Flores, 1st Infantry Brigade commander; Colonel Oscar E. Casanova, 2d Infantry Brigade commander; Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, 3d Infantry Brigade commander; Colonel Ramon A. Morales Ruiz, 4th Infantry Brigade commander; Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Rodriguez Murcia, 5th Infantry Brigade commander; Lieutenant Colonel Julio Cesar Yanez, 6th Infantry Brigade commander; Lieutenant Colonel Leopoldo A. Hernandez, Artillery Brigade commander; Lieutenant Colonel Oscar R. Campos Anaya, Cavalry Regiment commander; Major Jose Asmitia Melara, Atlacatl Battalion commander; Lieutenant Colonel Napoleon H. Calitto, Atonal Battalion commander; Lieutenant Colonel Rene Emilio Ponce, Ramon Belloso Battalion commander; Lieutenant Colonel Roberto M. Estaben, Manuel Jose Arce Battalion commander; Lieutenant Colonel Rolando R. Ramos, Armed Forces Telecommunications Training Center, CITFA, commander; Lieutenant Colonel Mario Dennis Moran, Training Center for Armed Forces Engineers, CIIFA, commander; Lieutenant Colonel Jorge A. Cruz, Commando Training Center, CICFA, commander; Colonel Juan R. Bustillo, Air Force commander; Lieutenant Colonel Roberto de Jesus Monterrosa, Navy commander; Colonel Saul Zelaya, Arsenal Workshops commander; Lieutenant Colonel Carlos A. Araujo, Military Garrison No 1 commander; Lieutenant Colonel Carlos A. Rivas, Military Garrison No 2 commander; Lieutenant Colonel Miguel A. Vasconcelos, Military Garrison No 3 commander; [no Garrison No 4 commander is as published]; Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Amaya Perez, Military Garrison No 5 commander; Colonel Jose Dionisio Hernandez, Military Garrison No 6 commander; Lieutenant Colonel Augusto C. Maravilla Reyes, Military Garrison No 7 commander; Colonel Luis Adalberto Landaverde, Captain General Gerardo Barrios Military School director; Colonel Aristides Napoleon Montes, National Guard director; Colonel Carlos Reinaldo Lopez, National Police director; Colonel Nicolas Carranza, Treasury Police director; and Colonel Tomas Heriberto German, National Fire Department general director.

COPREFA OUTLINES FPL RIFT BACKGROUND

PA160128 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Press bulletin issued in San Salvador by the Armed Forces Press Committee. COPREFA, on 15 December 1983 -- read by unidentified person]

[Text] San Salvador -- Joaquin Villalobos, ERP [People's Revolutionary Army] leader, is being held responsible for the rift in the People's Liberation Forces, FPL, which is demonstrated by the emergence of the Salvador Cayetano Carpio Revolutionary Workers' Movement, MOR, as the result of Villalobos' moves to place Leonel Gonzalez at the head of the organization.

Several sectors of the FPL opposed the appointment to leadership positions of members of the petite bourgeoisie headed by Villalobos, represented in this particular case by Gonzalez and his closest associates. For this reason these sectors decided to separate from the original group and create the MOR.

In view of the situation brought about by the "Carpioists," the leaders chose to announce the circumstances under which Melida Anaya Montes was murdered. Carpio is now accused of the murder. In addition, the standing of Salvador Guerra, Carpio's closest associate, is not yet known. After Carpio's death Guerra was relegated to the post of chief of harassment activities in Cerro de San Pedro, despite the fact that his name appears among those who signed the document blaming Carpio.

In order to divert growing international attention from the FPL's internal problem, the petite bourgeoisie chose to attempt a desperate action and attacked the communications installation at Cacaguatique Hill, which is guarded by the military.

The situation for Villalobos, however, becomes more complicated. He will have to confront the MOR leader, who might well be Salvador Guerra, and in this confrontation Villalobos could end up a victim of his own procedures. Then the likelihood of an attempt on someone's life would not be so remote. The question is: Who will be first?

COPREFA has repeatedly reported the whole process of intrigue and decomposition in the FMLN. On 19 September we noted that Carpio had apparently been forgotten, while only Melida Anaya was paid homage. Several days later, on 26 September, we said that Carpio's followers would leave the FPL in large numbers as a result of the designation of new leaders. In the same report we mentioned that Carpio would later be blamed for the murder of Melida Anaya. Finally, on 7 December, we pointed out that the FMLN would suffer a severe crisis that might be heightened by the creation of the MOR. So far, all this has proved true.

COPREFA 'Lies' Rapped

PA161619 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] has issued a communique in which it mentions alleged divisions within the FMLN's ranks, and says that because of these divisions -- according to COPREFA -- the FMLN is weak and thus is limited to carrying out propaganda activity. If we were to believe the communiques issued by the Armed Forces' pretext committee, 100,000 FMLN rebels have been killed, 435,000 have defected, and 89,000 have accepted the amnesty. Besides all this, 37,000 FMLN guerrillas have supposedly been captured. According to the COPREFA communiques, the FMLN no longer exists.

Suddenly, and after the FMLN has given the Army a good beating, COPREFA mentions the FMLN's numerical superiority. COPREFA does not even know how to lie. Now COPREFA has begun concocting a scheme of internal struggles, divisions, and a breakdown within the FMLN. We wish to say something to COPREFA: It is true. We have divided. We have divided the country to defeat the (?enemy). One force attacks from the north, another from the south, another from the center, another from the west, and another from Guazapa. Our forces attack throughout the country. This means that we are properly divided across the country. Each revolutionary force has its piece of land to reorganize.

Regarding our propaganda activity, we wish to remind the Armed Forces' pretext committee that this so-called propaganda activity has inflicted hundreds of casualties on the dictatorship. We have seized more than 500 rifles and captured hundreds of soldiers in the past few months. Our propaganda activity has allowed us to capture Medina Garay, Captain Calvo, and other officers who probably would not agree that this is all merely propaganda. During our recent activity -- propaganda activity, according to COPREFA -- we harassed an already battered battalion on Cerro Cacahuatique. The real picture is far removed from the fantasy portrayed by COPREFA. This is not a communique, this is the truth.

Monterrosa's reinforcements sent in to save the dislodged Tecana Battalion are still there, suffering more dead and wounded in their very slow advance. Monterrosa came here to pick up the wounded. Today, 15 December, Monterrosa's reinforcements have not been able to reach Cerro Cacahuatique.

A 120-mm mortar has been safely put away, and we are already planning to leave with it. Twelve prisoners have joined our other prisoners and are detailing how they were captured. And Monterrosa still can't make it to Cerro Cacahuatique.

COPREFA Commander Aristides Cienfuegos, instead of telling stories -- lousy stories indeed -- had better come to help Monterrosa climb Cerro Cacahuatique. COPREFA's point of view is that if there is no story to tell, then communiques will do. But just as no one can hide the sun with one finger, no one can hide our real victories with communiques full of lies.

FMLN ISSUES OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ON FPL SCHISM

PA200207 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Official communique issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 16 December 1983]

[Text] On behalf of all its member organizations, leaders, fighters, and political and mass structures, the FMLN General Command addresses the Salvadoran people and the sister peoples of Central America and the world to express its full support for the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] in view of the emergence of a group seeking to divide FPL ranks and oppose the FMLN by raising the image of Salvador Cayetano Carpio, alias Marcial, murderer of our beloved and remembered Melida Anaya Montes, alias Ana Maria. Carpio's crime and subsequent suicide were unanimously condemned and thereafter bravely denounced before our people and the world conscience by the 7th plenum of the FPL Revolutionary Council, which included representatives from its rank and file and constituted its highest authority, as behooves true revolutionaries who are loyal to truth and to their ideas and principles, and who loyally abide by their firm commitment to the workers and the people in general.

Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Marcial, temporarily harmed the process of unification of all Salvadoran revolutionary forces within the FMLN. His corrosive sectarianism even transcended the borders of our country, affecting the cohesiveness and confidence of the movement of international solidarity with our struggle.

However, the maturity of the leaders of all of our organizations, including the rest of the FPL leaders, allowed the FMLN to preserve its unity, which is the main factor in the advance and victory of the Salvadoran revolution.

Companera Ana Maria made decisive contributions to the defense of unity, particularly during the most tense moments in the conflict, thereby incurring Marcial's hatred, which finally cost her her life. Ana Maria died as a martyr of the unity of the FMLN and the Salvadoran people, who will always render homage to her memory.

Marcial was unable to break the desire for unity of the FMLN organizations as a whole and of the FPL in particular. Ana Maria's assassination, which was perpetrated on his instructions, and his subsequent cowardly suicide were desperate actions at the time of his isolation and his political and moral defeat. The last lines he wrote before committing suicide were a final effort to instill poison among the revolutionary ranks by sowing distrust and confusion among them. However, he also failed in this attempt.

The FMLN is now more united and solid than ever. Its current ability to advance more rapidly both militarily and politically, as demonstrated during the campaigns "Independence, Freedom, and Democracy for El Salvador," and "Yankees, Out of Grenada and Central America," is based on a higher level of coordination and cooperation among all of its forces and on a higher morale and combative enthusiasm. These are manifestations of the consolidation of our unity.

Ana Maria's martyrdom tore at our hearts and united us even more. Marcial's suicide and the news about his crime provoked repugnance and indignation among us, but also united us even further. Only a small group contaminated by fanaticism allowed itself to be deceived. They have now come out praising the name of Salvador Cayetano Carpio. They are connected with the birth of the so-called MOR [Salvador Cayetano Carpio Revolutionary Workers Movement]. In other countries there are also equally fanatical individuals who are foes of unity and who will try to funnel economic assistance from sister peoples to the MOR to enable it to survive.

The CIA will not take long to put on sheep's clothing and supply money to breathe life into this small group, whose existence allows the CIA to bolster its propaganda about an alleged division within the FMLN.

Salvador Cayetano Carpio's traits and ideological and personality deformities, his ambition to become a caudillo, his sickly self-exaltation, and his aberrant behavior during the last years of his life have already been analyzed and made public by the FPL. This analysis embodies valuable lessons that enrich our revolutionary movements on our continent.

The vile and barefaced assassination of Ana Maria by Salvador Cayetano Carpio and his subsequent cowardly suicide cannot be justified in the name of revolutionary ideas. Invoking the working class and the peasants to give prestige to the assassin and to legitimize his harmful sectarianism constitute an offense to the working people who are struggling and spilling their blood, inspired by the highest ideals of justice and social and national liberation.

Only the enemies of the Salvadoran people and their revolution can benefit from such allegations. We categorically assert that there are currently not and cannot be in El Salvador any revolutionaries outside of and much less against the FMLN, because the revolution is advancing and succeeding under its leadership.

Whoever truly hopes for the victory of the revolution cannot undercut the FMLN, but can only help it; otherwise, he is not a revolutionary. Yankee imperialism, led by Reagan, and powerless to stop the revolution through its puppets, is preparing to invade us and to justify the destruction and the genocide. Those who stand in the way of the FMLN at a moment like this and try to weaken it with pseudo-revolutionary allegations actually place themselves on the side of the enemies of the people and of the Salvadoran nation. Consciously or unconsciously, they act as counterrevolutionaries.

The MOR is not and cannot be a revolutionary group that is dividing the revolutionary movement; rather, it is the blind action by a group led by individuals who were made fanatical by Salvador Cayetano Carpio and who, like him, are straying from the revolution. We would like to believe that they are unconsciously playing into the hands of Yankee imperialism, the genocidal dictatorship, and the puppet Army, but now it is too late to prevent the domination of these scourges.

The clear and irrefutable truth represented by the advance of the revolution led by the FMLN has rendered this type of obstacle ineffective. There is now and there will be even more propaganda by the enemies of the Salvadoran people in regard to this matter. There will be all sorts of false stories and alleged testimonies. Carpio's most insidious writings against unity will be disseminated.

However, none of this will stop our advance toward the revolution's victory. In this country, where the people know well the scourges and their lies, only an insignificant number of people will be confused. Nobody must allow himself to be confused abroad either. This maneuver will only be supported by the myopic and sectarian persons who have been opposing revolutionary unity in their own countries, along with the enemies of the revolution who pose as revolutionaries and receive salaries from the CIA.

Finally, we, the Salvadoran revolutionaries, loyal to the principles that guide those of us who are totally committed to the cause of the people, wish to reassert that we are not afraid to have our problems and our mistakes known by the people and the world. Our revolutionary truth and our ability to admit our mistakes and to indulge in self-criticism before the people constitute a reassertion of our status as vanguards and fully strengthen the people's confidence in the FMLN, which is composed of a new type of men, forged with new values, who will be a guarantee of the exercises of people's democracy in the future.

It is for this reason that the FMLN fully supports the explanations which the FPL has given to the people, fully adhering to revolutionary truth. We full support the proceedings and steps followed by our companeros in the struggle against the deviations in the ideas of Salvador Cayetano Carpio and of those who, out of naivete or ignorance, or because they are repositories of Marcial's sickly sectarianism, are now trying to harm our people's struggle.

The FMLN joins the call for the reflection and reconsideration of their actions which the FPL has made to those who, although preserving their revolutionary honesty, are confused by such developments and support this desperate and futile effort to revamp the image of Salvador Cayetano Carpio, which he himself destroyed with his blind personal vanity, his ambition for authority and celebrity, and the unforgivable assassination of Companera Melida Anaya Montes, the unforgettable Commander Ana Maria.

The enemy wants to confuse the people by saying that there are schisms and internecine struggles within the FMLN. The cleansing of Marcial's sectarian thinking and Ana Maria's heroic example and sacrifice for the sake of unity among our forces allow us to assert that, contrary to what our enemies say, we are now more united than ever. We are now succeeding in dealing additional crushing blows. Today our political positions and calls to the masses are unique. Today our position before the international community is also unique.

The need to make further progress toward unity, which our people demanded so much from us, the international solidarity of the world's democratic and revolutionary forces -- we can now demonstrate these and prove them in practice. [sentence as heard] Should the enemy perceive any type of division within our forces, it will be none other than the distribution of the tasks and combat missions to guarantee a better coordination, simultaneity, effectivenss, and dimension of the smashing and crushing blows awaiting them.

Higher levels of unity are developing within the FMLN. Little by little the various revolutionary organizations are losing the reasons for existing separately. The awaited objective of integrating all revolutionaries into a single party is clearly looming on the victorious horizon toward which we are marching.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander Leonel Gonzalez, Commander Roberto Roca, Commander Shafick Jorge Handal, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, and Commander Joaquin Villalobos

RADIO FARABUNDO MARI DETAILS 'U.S. EMBASSY' LIST

PA171419 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] [Words indistinct] tuned in, especially the local and foreign press, for the following are the names included on a famous list that the U.S. Embassy has but that Mr Pickering has kept hidden. We request the attention of all of our people. Memorize these names, and should you know these people, report their movements to our revolutionary movement. We repeat, we are asking our people to follow these individuals and to report their every movement and contact. Here are the names:

Hector Antonio Regalada, known as Tito Regalado, the security chief at the Constituent Assembly. He is one of Roberto D'Aubuisson's henchmen who has been with the major since the time when he was chief of intelligence for the National Guard.

Sergeant Monge, a member of the National Guard intelligence, better known as G-2, who is currently in charge of one of the so-called death squads operating in San Salvador.

Sergeant Flores, who was born in Jocoro, Morazan Department. He is also a member of the National Guard's criminal G-2 section.

Sergeant Martel, born in San Vicente Department. In 1979, when he commanded the Army's position in San Esteban Catarina, he and henchmen murdered the priest Napoleon Macias.

Lieutenant Aristides Alfonso Marquez, currently chief of the National Police intelligence department.

Lieutenant Jose Ricardo Pozo, another key man in the dictatorship's paramilitary organizations. He is a known torturer and criminal and is currently chief of the intelligence department for the Treasury Police.

The names of two more officers have to be added to this list of criminals. These two men are deeply involved with the enemy's political police:

Lieutenant Colonel Mario Denis Moran, chief of the rejected Engineers Training Center of the Armed Forces at Zacatecoluca. This man replaced Major Roberto D'Aubuisson as chief of the National Guard's intelligence department when D'Aubuisson was removed from this office in October 1979.

Lieutenant Colonel Mario Denis Moran and Lieutenant Lopez Cibirian, alias Fosforito, currently the commander of the Cazadores Battalion of the 4th Infantry Brigade stationed in Chalatenango, planned the deaths of the U.S. agrarian reform technicians and that of Roberto Viera in January 1981.

'COWARD' MONTERROSA SAID TO ORDER BOMBING

PA160355 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Monterrosa, the man the gringos support because of his competence, the man the gringos appointed to command the 3d Infantry Brigade with the hope that he would be able to settle the difficult military situation experienced in the east of the country, has proven incompetent, clumsy, a coward, and an archmurderer right up there with D'Aubuisson.

Today Monterrosa again showed what he is: a coward and a murderer. Furious because he was defeated and his prestige damaged, Monterrosa gave the order for a Salvadoran Air Force helicopter to bomb and machinegun the town of San Fernando.

San Fernando, far from Cacaguatique Volcano, became Monterrosa's victim today. Four bombs were dropped on the town. Old people, who can't escape, and children, who have no idea of how to protect themselves, were victims of indiscriminate strafing. Clotilde Ramos, 80, and Mariana Argueta, 55, were the first victims of the 15 December attack by a helicopter gunship against the town of San Fernando at 1300 . Monterrosa, the incompetent coward and murderer, also ordered an indiscriminate artillery attack on areas near Ciudad Barrios. Many defenseless civilians have been killed.

An Army full of death squads, immersed in the practice of the death squads, is being supported by Reagan and all the gringos who cynically condemn those death squads. The gringos and Reagan are the ones who supply these murderers with bombs, bullets, cannons, helicopters, and aircraft, not to win the war but to kill civilians. Reagan and Monterrosa know very well that their weapons are ineffective against our forces. This has been demonstrated through our military victories and not through words. But Reagan and Monterrosa also know that those weapons only bring death to defenseless civilians.

AGGRESSION PREPARATION WITH HONDURAS SAID FORMING

PA200139 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Local newscasts have reported that Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, after failing to achieve his objective against the FMLN on Cerro Cacahuatique, has decided to continue operations against the will of his soldiers in an effort to patch up the Army's critical morale situation.

In trying to maintain his already deteriorated image, Monterrosa does not care how tired the troops are who have been defeated in violent and hard fighting, nor has he ceased ordering the massacre of the civilian population.

Local radio stations have reported that the dictatorship's Army is allegedly chasing the guerrillas in the north of Morazan and that more troops have been sent to the border with Honduras to cut off the guerrillas' escape. A local station said it had obtained this information from a military source stationed in the eastern part of the country. The story that the dictatorship is disseminating to the effect that Salvadoran troops have been sent to the border with Honduras is absolutely false. In the first place, the Army is not chasing anyone. Vides Casanova's troops were beaten on Cerro Cacahuatique. What is really going on are preparations for an aggression with the participation of the Honduran Army. The troops along the border are really Honduran Army troops.

The Honduran Army's participation in the aggression against our people was recently confirmed by General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Army, when he said in Honduras that there are plans for the participation of the armies of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras in the Big Pine aggressive maneuvers.

We repeat: It is absolutely false that the Salvadoran Army has airlifted troops to the border zone. It is the Honduran Army that has gathered its forces in that zone in preparation for an aggression.

Meanwhile, our forces are in a state of alert, ready to face the aggressors wherever they come from and whatever they do. In the same way that we have dealt firm blows to the Salvadoran Army, we are going to defeat the aggressors.

FMLN REPORTS ON ACTION NEAR SAN SALVADOR

PA190420 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Our guerrilla units are operting under the enemy's noses in San Salvador. Yesterday at dawn we seized the San Jose Las Flores District, jurisdiction of Apopa, a scant 12 km from the capital city, and the enemy abandoned its positions and fled in terror.

On the night of 16 December, our guerrilla units entered the San Jose Las Flores District, San Salvador Department. By 0200 on 18 December our forces were in control of the area and were carrying out armed propaganda activities among the inhabitants. A paramilitary group briefly put up resistance to our advance, but, exhibiting its low morale, it abandoned its positions when our forces began pressure with gunfire. The enemy forces are sinking into demoralization and defeat.

At the San Jose Las Flores District we took Francisco Salazar Caldera prisoner. This individual works with the puppet Armed Forces' Communications Section and has also taken part in antiguerrilla and repressive actions against the people in Cabanas and Cuscatlan Departments. Salazar Caldera, member of the puppet Armed Forces' Communications Section, has taken part in actions against the people in Tenancingo, Copapayo, Tejutepeque, and other places where the dictatorship's forces have vented their fury on the civilian population.

War prisoner Francisco Salazar Caldera has disclosed enemy plans for repressive actions at Guazapa Hill and its environs before Christmas.

The dictatorship is preparing a clampdown to bring a Christmas of death and destruction to our people.

After seizing the San Jose Las Flores District, San Salvador Department, we withdrew at 0530 on 18 December.

[Words indistinct] near important military garrisons like the National Guard, the Treasury Police, the 1st Infantry Brigade, and the National Police. This action was led by Companeros (Rojas) and (Masaye) and the War Bulletin was signed by Commander Misael Gallardo. Our guerrilla units are active right under the nose of San Salvador.

GUATEMALA

TRADE WITH COSTA RICA TO BE NORMALIZED

PA171538 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Dec

[Excerpt] Tomorrow Guatemala and Costa Rica will normalize their trade relations, which had been broken off. This decision was reached in a meeting held today in Guatemala City by the two countries' economy ministers.

Thus, the Guatemalan Government will solve a problem that it itself created when it imposed restrictions on Costa Rican export. The Costa Rican Government reacted by closing its borders to Guatemalan products. Still, the problem created by the Guatemalan regime in terms of Central American trade has not yet been completely resolved. There are still restrictions on exports to El Salvador, as a result of which millions of quetzales have been lost.

Costa Rican Economy Minister Marco Antonio Lopez explained this evening just how the trade disagreement with Guatemala has been resolved, speaking at the end of his meeting with Guatemalan Economy Minister Leonel Hernandez [name as heard].

[Begin Lopez recording] We have agreed that our two countries will lift the restrictions on our borders tomorrow restoring free trade. We have solved a series of problems that have existed for some time in the commercial relations between Costa Rica and Guatemala. [end recording]

MLN MOURNS DEATH OF LIBERATIONIST LEADER

PA192155 Guatemala City El GRAFICO in Spanish 18 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] Chiquimula -- Liberationist leader Ruben Pinto Guerra was killed yesterday in Chiquimula Department, the National Liberation Movement, MLN, today announced in the following statement: Once again the MLN's ranks are in mourning this time, as a result of the machinegunning of liberationist leader Ruben Pinto Guerra at 0700 on 16 December in Vado Hondo. Pinto Guerra was in charge of the party's peasant affairs in that Department.

The MLN strongly protests this new crime committed against the peasants and demands from the chief of state and all the authorities an investigation and punishment of the persons responsible for this cirme. The MLN will also report to the UN Human Rights Commission on this brutal action against a Department leader of our political organization.

Pinto Guerra, the murdered political leader, joined the MLN in 1954, the year in which the communist regime ruling our country was overthrown.

SECURITY FORCES DISMANTLE 'TERRORIST' BOMBS

PA171548 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 16 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] The state's security forces declared a general alert today because of the possibility of terrorist attacks in the metropolitan area. The Special Operations and Reaction Battalion, among others, has been on alert since 1000, when it was realized that bombs had been placed in the area of the city.

By 1600, police had dismantled three bombs, which appeared to be the work of terrorists, in various parts of the city. Less than 10 days ago the police deactivated five bombs experts explained at the time that some of the capital. Police experts explained at the time that some of them would have caused considerable damage had they exploded.

A Special Day

By 1600 today, Thursday, security forces had already deactivated two bombs, containing pins, clocks, and batteries. The two bombs were deactivated near the Finance Guard installations in Zone One. A third bomb was deactivated on 14th Avenue and 14th Street, also in Zone One. Neighbors informed the security forces of its presence.

Security measures have also been strengthened at embassies in Guatemala City following the terrorist attack on the Salvadoran Embassy Tuesday night.

HAVANA REPORTS ON LATEST GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA161601 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] The Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] of Guatemala has attacked an Army detachment at the (El Manantial) coffee farm, Suchitepequez Department. The soldiers suffered six casualties.

ORPA guerrillas have also attacked with machineguns the Salvadoran Embassy in Guatemala in support of the armed struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Meanwhile, the Rebel Armed Forces [FAR] harassed a military patrol in La Libertad municipality, Peten Department.

Both ORPA and FAR are part of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, which is also composed of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army and the Guatemalan Labor Party.

HONDURAS

GENERAL ALVAREZ VIEWS APROH, BIG PINE MANEUVERS

PA191635 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Preliminary talks are underway for the participation of the armies of Guatemala, El Salvador, the United States, and Honduras in military maneuvers to be known as Big Pine III. For that reason, President of the Republic Roberto Suazo Cordova, and Chief of the Armed Forces General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, have been invited by a Cuba-U.S. association to visit the United States in mid-February.

General Alvarez said he is not worried about a division of leadership in some political parties, saying that, in his opinion, they will join forces in the end and stop being a nuisance.

Approached by this station on the apparent duality of functions of APROH [Association for the Development of Honduras] and CONSUPLANE [Higher Council of Economic Planning], General Alvarez said:

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] APROH is not trying to replace anybody. It is an organization that analyzes problems and offers suggestions and ideas which can either be accepted or ignored by management or workers sectors. The same goes for the government sectors. In general we believe that since APROH has the advantage of bringing together all these sectors, its ideas are known by all sectors and have, to a large extent, been accepted by both government and private sectors. Therefore, we feel we have contributed to creating a consensus on how to find a solution to the economic problems. This, in turn, has helped us to speak in a single voice in the United States, which at this moment is the country that could offer the most valuable aid.

[Unidentified reporter] You said that the country must be humanized. How can this be done?

[Alvarez] Not so much humanized; we have not endured despotic tyrannies in this country that would cause us to have been dehumanized. I would rather say we need more social awareness, which is another aspect of human society. In that respect, I believe APROH is carrying out positive actions because there have been businessmen in the country who were quite harsh because they did not understand the problem. They thought the people were comprised of two groups, each on opposite sides. That is not so. The nation is shared and enjoyed by all Hondurans. Therefore, we must each work for the country in order to benefit from it. There cannot be discrimination.

APROH, then, is a method of bringing social awareness to those who are somewhat harsh, of helping us know each other better, and of erasing a mutual false image between labor and management sectors. APROH encourages frank and respectful dialogue, and much has already been achieved in this respect. I am quite satisfied because I have always believed that if we do not win the civic battle in this country we will have to take to the streets to fight, and that would be the greatest mistake we could make, especially after witnessing the situation in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

APROH, then, is a force that confronts communism in a civic manner, through democratic processes. We have won many labor and student organizations over to our side, not through guns and clubs, but by mobilizing an awareness in the democratic masses, which have long been idle and apathetic, and which have now been motivated and led to great victories. Every time we win one of these battles, the probability of our country falling into a bloodbath becomes more remote.

[Reporter] General, how do you see the mobilization of the popular sectors, that is, the groups representing the workers, peasants, and labor organizations? Are they aware of what APROH is doing?

[Alvarez] Well, at first they all looked at the organization with some skepticism. Perhaps they accepted it later because I had known them well for a long time. We worked together on the solution to many problems and we often helped each other keep the country calm. So when I invited them they came, perhaps because of our friendly relations, and as they participated in the debates and saw how frankly we discussed the various issues and showed our concern over their problems, we came to form work teams, having already achieved several things together, all of benefit to Honduras and the democratic institutions of the country.

[Reporter] Are you concerned about division in the political parties, in the sense that it could be misunderstood by the public?

[Alvarez] Divisions in the leadership of political parties are normal in any democratic country. However, in the past 2 decades, the communists have gained much ground within important organizations in our country due to the idleness of the democratic forces. The democrats did not react as they should. Now we are making a reality of that democratic belief and structures to neutralize the dissociating and destructive action of communism, of Marxism, and to develop and strengthen our democracy through civic action, revitalizing our entire structure so that it will respond to a democratic system.

[Reporter] There is talk about the formation of a movement of democratic opposition by dissident sectors of the official party, the National Party, and others, to offer a serious opposing block to the regime. What is your opinion of this?

[Alvarez] As long as they remain within the law, there is no problem. This is a free country where anyone can organize a party, as long as it is done within the law. [end recording]

In his capacity as chief of the Armed Forces, Gen Alvarez was asked about information received from Washington on the organization of future Big Pine III maneuvers. He said:

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] That is being planned. If everything is completed by late February, the maneuvers could begin in mid-March. It would actually be the culmination of the Big Pine miliaty maneuvers: that is, there would a joint combined maneuver of four countries, including Guatemala, El Salvador, the United States, and Honduras. However, the whole subject is still in the planning stage. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO REPLACE GUATEMALAN MARKET

PA171708 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The Honduran Economy Secretariat has decided to replace the Guatemalan market for the time being, as it has been impossible to reach a satisfactory agreement by which to restore commercial relations with Guatemala.

This was recently announced by Deputy Economy Secretary Angel Eduardo Ramos, who said that the Honduran Government continues to seek a solution to the commercial impasse, within the framework of negotiations that will not damage the Honduran economy.

He added that there are alternative sources to the Guatemalan firms that provide us with raw material and goods, so that our industrialists may acquire the mateials necessary to their production from other countries.

Among the possible source markets he mentioned are Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, and the United States, where the necessary products can be obtained at even lower prices.

Honduras has been importing raw material from Guatemala that is used in the production of garments, chemical products, containers, and textiles. However, trade with Guatemala has been at a standstill for 2 weeks because of restrictive measures imposed by the Guatemalan authorities who have demanded import licenses for Honduran products. Honduras took the same action on 7 December.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA VIEWS WORLD SITUATION, U.S. POLICIES

PY192056 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Dec 83 p 32

[Interview with Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, by Mario Stilman in Buenos Aires, date not given]

[Text] "The countries of the Northern Hemisphere must put pressure on the United States not to escalate its policies of force anywhere in the world because that would mean accelerating the confrontation between East and West. In the case of Nicaragua, as long as the United States continues to pursue its interventionist policies and an eventual invasion, it will result in a serious situation which could lead the United States to wage a so-called 'limited war.' We all know what this may lead us to: the extinction of the human race," Nicaraguan Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega Saavedra told CLARIN during a special interview.

[Question] In spite of this ideological concept, the Sandinist government refuses to admit that the Central American crisis falls within the East-West conflict.

[Answer] That's right. The issue centers on the socioeconomic imbalances which benefit just a few and neglect the rest. This leads to injustice and restrains the possibility of democratic development.

[Question] Do you think that this imbalance stems from the North-South relationship?

[Answer] It has something to do with that. Objectively it is the clash between the developed countries and the countries which lack the opportunity for development. Central America is a case in point.

[Question] Which are the Northern Hemisphere countries supporting Nicaragua?

[Answer] We see clear-cut attitudes from nations which, despite being U.S. allies, disagree with its Central American policy: France, Spain, and the United Kingdom, for instance. London seriously objected to the invasion of Grenada.

[Question] What about the support from countries in the south?

[Answer] When Nicaragua presented the Central American issue during the 38th UN General Assembly, both the south and the north unanimously voted for the resolution. Except for a few countries, it became quite clear that the aggressive policies against Nicaragua were being rejected. This proved that the nonaligned countries concurred with the Northern Hemisphere countries at an international organization.

[Question] Don't you think that the resolutions taken by those organizations are only rhetoric and have no decisive bearing on high conflict situations? I am under the impression that Nicaragua will remain internationally isolated in case an invasion takes place and the only reaction would be a formal diplomatic protest.

[Answer] International organizations are the people's moral instruments.... They adopt urgent measures to cope with certain situations, although I admit that they do not suffice to stop conflicts like the ones the world experiences daily.

Despite the resolutions, there are issues developing in the Middle East, Cyprus, and, as we have clearly noted before, in the Malvinas. We will be better prepared to meet an invasion if we can count on international political and moral support.

[Question] Do you believe that the Reagan administration will heed the OAS and the United Nations in case it decides to intervene openly?

[Answer] I do not believe so; it has never taken and it is not taking any heed, and President Reagan clearly said so in the wake of the UN vote on these interventions. He wants to ignore those actions by international organizations. But I also think that the U.S. people, although they have not fully mobilized to stop Reagan's current policies, are becoming sensitive to all these problems. But the U.S. people are unaware of the relations between the United States and Latin America, and the United States and the rest of the world through history. The U.S. people are unaware of the loss of prestige of the U.S. Government worldwide. The danger is that, while the people are becoming aware, Reagan is given time to mistakenly intervene in Central America.

[Question] I disagree on two aspects: First, most U.S. people are disinformed over what is happening in Central America...

[Answer] That is right, and in order to keep things that way they prevent Nicaraguan leaders from entering the United States, as they recently did with Interior Minister Tomas Borge...

[Question] And the second aspect is that at least 80 percent of the U.S. people agreed with the invasion of Grenada.

[Answer] You are right. We are only relying on what the U.S. press is publishing and on the actions taken by some congressmen who are siding with us. It is also true that the people's lack of information allowed Reagan to put the invasion of Grenada in a favorable light. The information was handled in a totalitarian way. He manipulated and monopolized the inforamtion; journalists were banned from entering Grenada. This takes into account that in the United States press freedom is taken for granted....

[Question] Going back to a prior subject: I am under the impression that the European countries which support Nicaragua are very concerned over East-West tension and the deployment of missiles in Europe. At this time they do not believe that Latin American or Central American affairs have any priority.

[Answer] Certainly, but in order to understand the U.S. position in our region, the U.S. overall strategy should be analyzed. It is a hegemonistic strategy, a strategy which has created unprecedented world tension, removing any possibility of understanding and negotiation, thus exposing humanity to destruction. Therefore, if the United States is implementing a certain type of policy at world level, this policy will be reflected at the regional level -- in Africa, the Middle East, in Latin America. This must become the first concern of the European countries which are at the doorstep of a nuclear confrontation. If Reagan has the possibility of geting the world used to a war policy -- of going from minor situations such as Grenada to a greater one like Central America -- we would then be accepting the idea of pressing the button....

[Question] Are you referring to an eventual reprisal from the Soviet Union?

[Answer] No, I would like to emphasize that this overall U.S. military force situation must create concern in the north, forcing Reagan not to escalate his military policies in any part of the world because it will accelerate the East-West confrontation.

[Question] But the United States does not run the risk of a confrontation with the USSR in Central America, and this is clearly what happened in Grenada. Therefore, it can intervene in Nicaragua and not provoke an East-West confrontation.

[Answer] That is correct, but what I mean is that there is linkage. We cannot separate the nuclear issue from the U.S. actions at the regional level because all U.S. actions are aimed at strengthening its military position at the world level.

[Question] How do you evaluate the invasion of Grenada?

[Answer] Grenada can become a military base. The Malvinas are in the process of becoming one. Ascension Island is one, and Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. This is a geopolitical objective.

[Question] Does this involve NATO?

[Answer] I do not know. I would say that we cannot see NATO fully subordinated to Reagan's policies, but dangerous habits can be imposed through events.

[Question] What about the Malvinas case?

[Answer] In that case it was a different situation because there was a common NATO action in which the United States supported Europe, thus the United States moved away from Latin America. They both violated international law and the sovereign right of the Argentine people.

[Question] What do you think of U.S. support for the Contadora proposals?

[Answer] So far it has been nothing more than rhetoric, but in practice all U.S. steps have been against the Contadora proposals. As commitments are made to pacify the Central American region, the United States increases its presense in this area, putting more pressure on Nicaragua. During the last meeting in Panama we thought that Richard Stone was going to say: "Gentlemen, we are here to give all our support to your negotiations." Instead of saying that he met with the counterrevolutionaries and asked them for unity, thus giving a low blow to Contadora.

[Question] How would U.S. intervention in Central America take place?

[Answer] Reagan is aiming at Nicaragua and El Salvador at the same time, but there can be variations: simultaneously or separately. First Nicaragua, then El Salvador, or vice versa.

[Question] What foreign forces are stationed in Honduras?

[Answer] In addition to the U.S. forces?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] Well, there are mercenaries from different nationalities, but there is basically a special U.S. interest in involving Israel in support of the Honduran Army. We are also aware that there are CIA agents recruited from countries of the Southern Cone who were mobilized for training tasks to support of the operations.

[Question] Are there any of Argentine nationality?

[Answer] We had good relations with the Argentine military government, which showed a positive policy toward Nicaragua, and vice versa in the Malvinas case. It was a normal relationship. It was not a relationship with the Armed Forces but with the government. We learned about the commitment of South American men, including Argentine, through the CIA, which called on Southern Cone agents to operate from Honduran territory even if these agents were not active members of Latin American armies. They act as CIA agents and not as members of Latin American military forces.

[Question] What about the Cuban military advisors in Nicaragua?

[Answer] We have 200 Cuban military advisors.

COMMISSION CREATED FOR MISKITOS' REPATRIATION

PA171626 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] An operating commission was organized yesterday afternoon and charged with drafting a plan that will make it possible to adopt the measures needed to repatriate the Miskitos and other Nicaraguan citizens who are in Costa Rica and Honduras, those who were benefited by government decrees on 1 and 4 December. The operating commission consists of Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga and Victor Tinoco; international organizations like the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, of Managuai, the International International Migrations Council, CIM, which is based in Geneva; and the International Red Cross. Other participants include national organizations like the (FEPAL), the Moravian Church, and the National Immigration Office.

The UNHCR, the CIM, and the International Red Cross have promised to participate directly in the transfer of those being repatriated, their resettlement in Nicaragua, and the creation of the necessary conditions for work and productivity once they return to this country.

In this regard, Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco said that our government has sent messages to the governments of Costa Rica and Honduras asking them to facilitate the creation of the minimal conditions necessary to permit repatriation of those Nicaraguans who are in their countries.

NEW COSTA RICAN POLITICAL PARTY OBSERVED

PA200152 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Commentary by Eligio Alvarez Montalban: "Social Christian Party Organized in Costa Rica"]

[Text] A press agency dispatch from San Jose yesterday reported that a new national political party, the Social Christian Union, USC, has been organized in San Jose as the result of the unification of four organizations that oppose the ruling social democratic National Liberation Party.

The parties that have become the USC belonged to the unity coalition that in 1978 helped Rodrigo Carazo Odio win the presidency.

The USC general assembly that met in San Jose this past weekend elected Rafael Calderon Fournier as its first president, who in 1982 as a Unity Coalition candidate ran against the National Liberation Party ticket headed by current President Luis Alberto Monge.

Commenting the creation of this new and powerful political grouping, observers in San Jose have agreed that this maneuver falls within the U.S. political plan to create two powerful political organizations in Latin America, which, due to their modern organizational structure and reformist ideological principles as well as their adherence to the Western democratic system, will be able to supplant the old traditional parties of the liberal and conservative trends.

These two political forces, in a manner similar to what happened in Venezuela and to what might happen in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, as well as perhaps in Nicaragua, would be able to check the progress of communism with U.S. aid, according to Washington's plan. These two forces would also be able to take turns in power as required and determined by the circumstances of the democratic game.

The political forces we have mentioned -- with one always in power and the other trying to gain it, according to the U.S. model -- are the Christian Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party.

For this reason we should not be surprised at the support that Washington gives in various ways to the tiny parties in Nicaragua. This support fits in very well with the Washington policy, one of whose results is the recent organization of this new social Christian grouping in Costa Rica.

ANUDE ISSUES STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT DECREES

PA191732 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Dec 83 p 33

[Paid advertisement by the Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity (ANUDE), issued in Central America on 7 December 1983]

[Text] "ANUDE Statement in Relation to the so-called 'Political Opening' Announced by the Sandinist Regime' [headline]

To the Nicaraguan people:

To the democratic peoples and governments of the world:

So that no one is misled regarding what is really happening in Nicaragua, ANUDE declares the following:

After carefully analyzing the latest decrees and the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government headed by the FSLN, we have concluded that no major changes have occurred so far that reflect a willingness to change or a sincere desire to rectify the course of the Marxist-Leninist project the current regime is continuing to implement in our fatherland, behind the backs of the Nicaraguan people.

As a result of our analyses, we reject the credibility of these decrees and attitudes that show the hypocrisy that has characterized the FSLN during its 4 and 1/2 years in government.

We also alert Nicaraguans to the maneuver designed to take advantage of the good faith of those of us who favor dialogue and political negotiation as a means to guarantee peace for the peoples and among nations. The FSLN's so-called "political opening" does not encompass any substantial aspect of Nicaragua's problems. It not only maintains current restrictive laws -- such as the 15 March 1982 law -- but also leaves intact the repressive structures of the FSLN State-Party, which has enabled the government to organize the Marxist-Leninist totalitarian system which has today immersed the Nicaraguan people in a state of desperation. To those who believe in the "political opening" announced in the past few days, we declare that:

1. Although 300 Miskitos were granted "amnesty," 800 are still unjustly detained in clandestine jails in Managua and north Zelaya, not to mention the 20,000 who are in concentration camps, one of which has been ironically named Tasba Pri [Free Land].

2. The "amnesty" decreed for rebels is simply a hoax that no one believes, since hundreds of prisoners who were released after being proven innocent have again been sent to jail, thanks to the revolution's "generosity," and are still prisoners in the Sandinist slave [ergastula] prisons.

3. Thus far, none of the members of the FSLN National Directorate has publicly retracted their stated concept of elections held in democratic countries such as Costa Rica and Venezuela, which they have scornfully labeled "bourgeois democracies." Since they have not specified the type of elections they plan to hold in 1985, it is easy to conclude not only because of their words and actions, but because of their unconditional submission to Havana and Moscow, that they will try to imitate the same elitist practices followed in those countries.

4. LA PRENSA continues to be subject to censorship and can only publish what does not affect the government. Cuban, Soviet, etc. advisers are still in Nicaragua, as confirmed by Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the JGRN [Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction], who said that 1,200 Cuban "teachers" had left on vacation, but 800 would return. Religious persecution continues, as evidenced by the attack on Father Bismarck Carballo in his home last week. Repression against the people continues, confirmed by the arrival of 500 Nicaraguan refugees in Costa Rica this week.

In conclusion: Practically nothing has changed in Nicaragua. Perhaps the FSLN commanders have modified their tone of voice, because [published in uppercase] they have seen the people's repudiation of their injustices, and because of international changes in the correlation of forces, which favor those who oppose them. The FSLN Marxist-Leninist regime is scared, but it continues to be a threat to peace in Central America, as was demonstrated by recent border clashes with the sister Republic of Honduras and the machinegunning of the merchant vessel "Lionheart," which flew the Costa Rican flag, on Monday, 5 December, in international waters.

Central America, 7 December 1983

United With All Those at the Service of Nicaragua

For the Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity (ANUDE)

Wilfredo Montalvan, Secretary General

Mario Alfaro Alvarado, President of Information and Propaganda

cc: Collective Information Media, files

ANUDE ADDRESSES LETTER TO CONTADORA PRESIDENTS

PA191803 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 8 Dec 83 p 11

[Text of Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity, ANUDE, open letter to the Contadora Group presidents; signed in San Jose, Costa Rica, 5 December 1983 -- paid advertisement]

[Excerpts] Your Excellencies Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela: Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia; Ricardo de la Espriella, president of Panama; and Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico:

The undersigned, as representatives of the Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity, ANUDE, a civic organization struggling in exile for the unity of all Nicaraguans, address you at the historical moment when you are preparing to discuss in Panama -- through your foreign ministers -- the general peace treaty. We consider this an important document for the future of the Nicaraguan people, the Central American nations, and the international community.

This time we address your excellencies not only as part of the 500,000 Nicaraguans who have scattered throughout Latin America since July 1979 as a consequence of the totalitarian system enforced in our homeland by the FSLN; we address you as citizens of this convulsed region, who see with concern the agreements you wish to achieve with a spurious government, without taking into consideration factors that are part of the problem and have important influence on the future of democracy and continental peace.

Having a deep peaceful vocation, we are aware of your humanitarian efforts. However, we are also convinced that a permanent peace for all nations can be based only on the values of our Western civilization: justice, liberty, and respect for the dignity of other human beings. We consider the situation so grave that the destiny of our republics may well rest on what you do in Panama, because the enormous responsibility you have assumed includes the gigantic task of finding the solution to a problem which has assumed world proportions. Proof of this is the support you have received from the UN, the OAS, and other international organizations.

We have closely analyzed the 21 points proposed by the Contadora Group for the general peace treaty which have been accepted in theory by the Central American governments. You must now "prepare the conclusion of agreements and adopt the necessary mechanisms to formalize and carry out the objectives" stressed in your proposal.

Your Excellencies, we are convinced of your good intentions in promoting the concluding of a general peace treaty for Central America. However, you must not forget there exists a state of war in Nicaragua because the system that has been imposed on us leaves us no alternative. While there is no peace in Nicaragua, there will be no peace in Central America. The war is simply the effect of a cause which costs Nicaraguans "blood, sweat, and tears." What may happen in the future can only be attributed to the FSLN National Directorate.

The long-term injustices that have prevailed in Central America could be the breeding ground for great tensions among our peoples. It has been proven that dictatorships, regardless of the ideology inspiring them, are not a solution to our problems, because they only generate more poverty and generalized repression.

The National Directorate of the FSLN has reached such a degree of desperation that it now speaks of free elections, when it has always scoffed at the systems used in Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico, which it contemptuously called "bourgeois democracies."

Are these elections in Nicaragua to be the "Cuban type?"

They say that they are withdrawing the "Cuban advisers." Are these not the same "teachers" who, every year at this time, return to Cuba during their vacations?

Are they willing to faithfully and definitely comply with the withdrawal of the "military advisers," who, with the complicity of the FSLN, have installed a regime of terror in Nicaragua?

They vow that they will grant amnesty. Is this so the opposition will return so that at the earliest opportunity they can hurl false accusations at us, as they usually do, and send us to jail, counting on inactivity on the part of international organizations?

In response to all of these questions, we respectfully suggest:

1. For the general peace treaty to have positive results in the case of Nicaragua it must be demanded of the FSLN as a sine qua non condition that it immediately promote a dialogue with all organizations within Nicaragua and abroad who disagree with the conduct of the revolutionary process.

2. For the compliance of all the agreements in the general peace treaty deadlines and specific dates be established immediately for the abolition of all repressive laws, revision of arbitrary confiscation cases, freedom of expression, general amnesty, free elections with all guarantees before, during, and after the electoral process, and total withdrawal of the internationalists, mainly those from the communist bloc (Cuba, USSR, etc.).

3. That the state assume the responsibility for indemnifying all the widows, orphans, etc., victims of the war of liberation currently taking place in the national territory, and that it commit itself to guaranteeing jobs and tranquility to all the fighters of the current war, regardless of the organization to which they belong.

4. That all of these statements and the agreements to be made with the sectors opposing the Marxist-Leninist regime of the FSLN should be supported by a permanent international guarantor which could be formed by representatives of the Contadora Group or by delegates authorized by the OAS.

As we reiterate our public recognition of the noble efforts you are carrying out for the achievement of peace in Central America, receive our respectful greeting and our highest consideration. Very cordially, in unity with all who serve Nicaragua.

Signed by the board of directors of ANUDE:

Wilfredo Montalvan, Secretary General

Ramiro Vogel, President of the Finance Commission

Roger A. Membreno S., President of the Refugee Commission

William Hernandez B., Under Secretary General

Eugenio Lacayo B., International Relations

Mario Alfaro Alvarado, President of Information and Propaganda

NUNEZ REPORTS MILITIA, CONTRA FORCES FIGHTING

PA191448 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez has reported that for several days territorially organized Sandinist People's Militia battalions have been fighting counterrevolutionary task forces that have infiltrated the country's north-central region.

Nunez said that the enemy force is estimated at about 2,000 counterrevolutionaries divided into several units which, in view of the evident loss of military strength, have been instructed by the CIA to infiltrate from Honduras in order to seize a town for propaganda purposes. Nunez charged that their objective is to convince international public opinion that an alleged civil war is being waged in Nicaragua. But, he added, they are being received with the gunfire of the people organized in the militias.

Carrion on New Attacks

PA191520 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion has said in Camapa, Boaco, that the peasants, cattlemen, and farmers of Jinotega are facing a new aggression armed and directed by the CIA. Carrion charged that eight companeros of a cooperative in San Jose de Bocay were massacred by these beasts who say they act in the name of God and liberty. Carrion made these charges at an event in which he turned over the townspeople 10 peasants who had been involved in counterrevolutionary activities. The Sandinist leader said that the new counterrevolutionary offensive directed by the CIA is being faced by armed people who fight with honor and dignity for their fatherland.

The 10 individuals involved in counterrevolutionary activities were released yesterday by Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, first deputy interior minister. Carrion said that five others remain under arrest and will be turned over to the courts since they are involved more deeply in these activities. They are: Edmundo Rafael Gonzalez Rodriguez, Luis Alberto Crisanto, Roger Arangon, Roger Diez Guillen, and Efrain Davila Mena. These individuals organized the seizure of the Comoapa school in October 1982 and on 19 July knocked down an electric power pole. On 28 November these same individuals tried to burn down Education Ministry offices and distributed counterrevolutionary leaflets.

Havana Cites Nunez, Carrion

PA200009 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Commander Carlos Nunez Tellex, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, has said that units of the Sandinist People's Militias have engaged in combat with the counter-revolutionary forces that entered Nicaragua on 9 December. He reported that some 2,000 counterrevolutionaries divided into several task forces are in north-central Nicaragua. Commander Nunez Tellez said this is a propaganda action ordered by the CIA and that one of its goals is to occupy a village to give the impression of a so-called civil war in Nicaragua.

Deputy Interior Minister Commander Luis Carrion reported that the counterrevolutionary infiltrators killed eight members of a cooperative in San Jose Bocay, Jinotega Department.

PPSC MEETS TO OVERVIEW 1983, UNITY STANCE

PA191454 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] In their second annual meeting the members of the directorate of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC[yesterday analyzed the main events in the country during 1983. The objectives of the meeting were to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the PPSC, to issue a general report on the PPSC's participation within the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] and its presence on the State Council, and to clarify for the rank and file the latest publications of LA PRENSA regarding the so-called Authentic Popular Social Christian Party [Partido Popular Social Cristiano Autentico -- PPSCA]

During the meeting leaders and members of the party reiterated their position of unity within the FPR and the need to participate as a coalition in the electoral process to strengthen the democratic bloc. They also expressed support for the recent decrees issued by the Junta, agreeing that amnesty should be granted to the contras who have not committed crimes against the people and who have not adopted a warmongering position against the revolution.

M-3 WARNS AGAINST 'FALSE POLITICAL OPENING'

PA171925 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Dec 83 p 9

[Communique placed by the Nicaraguan Third Path Movement, M-3, as a paid advertisement: "In the Face of the FSLN's Tactical Maneuvers", date not given -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The M-3, addressing the people of Nicaragua and the peoples of the world:

DENOUNCES The Sandino-Stalinist government's tactical maneuvers to escape from the political, economic, and military crisis that is bearing down upon it. The FSLN state-party comprises four areas that determine its capacity for political maneuvering:

IN THE BUREAUCRATIC-CIVIL AREA the FSLN state-party can give up almost anything, even the ministries, in its effort to create a false image of a democratic opening. This is the area of the FSLN's greatest flexibility, because from the political and military standpoint it is superstructural: Power does not reside here, particularly when the bureaucrats who are appointed do not belong to the totalitarian party-state.

IN THE ECONOMIC AREA the FSLN can also maneuver, but with less agility. It can give some of the land back; it can return several factories; it can make promises. All of this can be made up for in the future while it continues to move toward its goal: The establishment of Leninist socialism.

IN THE POLITICAL AREA the FSLN can still maneuver, but with even less flexibility than in the previous area. It can promise to hold elections and grant "pardons" to those who have committed the crime of demanding freedom, etc., but the FSLN will never be able to negotiate true freedom of the press or true freedom of political and trade union association. This would simply lead to self-destruction in terms of its promotion of a totalitarian plan.

IN THE MILITARY AREA the FSLN can make no concessions at all. This is where its totalitarian power lies: in the identification between state and party and in turning the armed and repressive forces into a political party.

From this entrenched position the FSLN will be able to recover any hypothetical concession that it may be forced to make as a result of its current weakness.

THE M-3 WARNS ALL OF THE WORLD'S DEMOCRATIC FORCES:

1. That the elections that the FSLN is promising to hold can neither be serious nor have any democratic efficacy as long as the identification between the state and FSLN continues.

2. That the pardons and invitations to return extended to thousands of exiles are an admission that thousands fled the official terror in Nicaragua. This includes the Miskitos, who have suffered genocide. The FSLN's vain attempt to undermine the forces of the various organizations that are currently struggling on behalf of Nicaragua is a mortal trap for those who return. They can be forced to enroll in the Army and the militias or can be victimized in any number of ways.

3. That the offer to give back some of the land, houses and factories is an admission that they were illegally and brutally seized from their legitimate owners. The FSLN has not given up its plans for gradual but complete statization, in total disrespect of the government program that envisions three economic sectors: state, private, and state-private sector investment.

THEREFORE, the M-3 rejects and condemns the FSLN's false democratic opening and asks the world's democratic forces not to show the unforgivable political naivete of falling into this trap. The M-3 proposes a dialogue with the FSLN and all opposition organizations intended to get to the bottom of Nicaragua's sociopolitical problem. In the meantime, all democratic forces must remain in the trenches defined by the struggle and advance toward freedom without harboring any doubts about victory.

WITH OUR THOUGHT IN TRUTH

WITH THE DETERMINATION TO ACHIEVE VICTORY

[Signed] A. Taboada T., Political Coordinator

Sergio Prado A., Press Director

MISKITO LEADERS SAY FAGOTH SERVES IMPERIALISM

PA160436 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Dec 83 p 5

[Excerpts] Miskito leaders accused traitor Steadman Fagoth and his former buddy Brooklyn Rivera of being responsible for the many problems of the population and for lending themselves as instruments of imperialism to attack the Sandinist people's revolution.

The counterrevolution was ejected from Wounta Halover, Prinzapolka, Kukalaya, and other sectors by gunfire and by forces in which a large number of fighters of a Sandinist Peoples Army's reserve battalion, comprised of fighters of Miskito origin, participated.

'OUR AMERICA': FMLN ADVANCES IN 1983

PA171717 Havana International Service in Spanish 2215 GMT 16 Dec 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] During 1983, the FMLN guerrilla forces extended the territory under their control, consolidated their positions, and qualitatively advanced in the organization and conduct of the war of liberation. This fact stepped up the Salvadoran regime's political crisis, exacerbated the contradictions among the rightwing forces in the so-called Constituent Assembly, and contributed to the intensification of the struggles on behalf of the workers' social and economic demands.

Withdrawal to their strongly protected positions has been the Salvadoran Armed Forces' tactical response, despite the support they receive from the U.S. Government. The harsh blows dealt by the rebels to the dictatorship's special counterinsurgency battalions, the seizure of Berlin, and the occupation of the Army's military installations on Cacaguatique Hill have forced both the United States and the ruling Salvadoran hierarchy to try to promote a new strategic plan known as the Plan for the Restoration of Areas. The real purpose of this plan was to disorganize the rebel forces by annihilating their supply sources and routes, driving them from the central and southern areas toward the north, and forcing them to fight from disadvantageous positions. The effort not only failed, but the guerrillas actually organized continuous actions on all scenes of operations, creating new fronts and forcing the Army to station its units at strategic economic and political points.

In the last 6 months, the Army has sustained over 1,000 casualties and has lost some 600 rifles and support weapons. The rebels have also captured some 400 prisoners.

During the now bogged down dialogue between the authorities and the guerrilla forces, Washington tried to impose a solution to the conflict through an election, and as an initial step it demanded the disarmament of the insurgent columns. The FMLN outrightly rejected this position and demanded the creation of a provisional government of broad participation, which would sponsor truly free and democratic elections. In this regard, the contradictions among the rightwing political parties have left the implementation of mechanisms to the opening of an electoral process unaddressed. This situation has had such influence that by almost year's end and less than 4 months away from the date set for the elections, it has not yet been possible to achieve approval of the new constitution.

It is evident that this gross electoral maneuver will fail and that the Salvadoran regime is completely incapable of defeating the revolutionary forces, which most of the people support. However, the U.S. imperialists are still intent on achieving a military victory, and are threatening to carry out an act of direct intervention, in which case they would merely internationalize the conflict and finally sustain an even greater defeat.

PANAMANIANS, PERUVIANS HAIL CUBAN REVOLUTION

PA182157 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] The Cuban revolution is the 20th century's most important event on our continent, Julio Bermundez, secretary general of the National Confederation of Peasant Settlements of Panama, has stated. In remarks to PRENSA LATINA, Bermundez emphasized that Cuba's revolutionary triumph on 1 January 1959 is very significant not only for the Latin American peoples but for all the underdeveloped countries that are fighting for national liberation.

In addition, Domingo Barria, secretary of international relations of the National Federation of Panamanian Workers, said that the triumph of the revolution in Cuba 25 years ago was an action that shook Latin American history.

(Mario Castro Arenas), leader of the Peruvian Journalists' Association, stressed that the Cuban revolution began the dismantling of the dictatorships of the Caribbean area, because it represented the elimination of a system of government characterized by its dependence on the centers of capitalist power.

For his part, (Ricardo Lock), director of the Peruvian newspaper EL DIARIO MARKA, noted that the Cuban revolution proved that in the backward, oppressed, and exploited nations, it is possible to form a combative organization to promote the uprising of the masses, defeat the enemy, and build a new society of justice.

ANALYSIS ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN CUBA SOCIALISTA

PA182158 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] A vast and thorough analysis of the essential aspects that characterize the revolution's cultural policy written by Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart has appeared in the latest issue of the magazine CUBA SOCIALISTA published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

This issue, which is already circulating in Havana, also carries an important analysis of the various U.S. strategies to try to justify the arms buildup. This article was written by Severo Aguire, president of the Cuban Movement for the Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SESSION WITH VIETNAM OPENS

BK151724 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Dec. 15 -- The 7th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was opened in Havana Wednesday.

The Vietnamese delegation is led by Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Cuban delegation is headed by Joel Domenech Benitez, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the opening meeting, the two head delegates welcomed the fine results of the cooperation between the two countries over the past years and expressed their desire for further promoting this cooperation in the interest of socialist construction in each country. Joel Domenech Benitez reiterated the Cuban party and people's determination to continue their assistance to and cooperation with Vietnam in its national construction and defence.

Rodriguez, Qhynh Meet

FL171227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Tran Qhynh, vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, who heads that sister nation's delegation to the seventh Cuba-Vietnam Intergovernmental Meeting for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation being held in this capital. During the talks, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez explained to the distinguished visitor the favorable behavior of the Cuban economy, despite the adverse international economic and political situation. He also briefly explained Cuba's future development. Tran Qhynh referred to his country's reconstruction efforts, noting gains and setbacks. Likewise, he expressed profound gratitude for the Cuban people's solidarity and assistance.

PERUVIAN APRA LEADERS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

PA200015 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Armando Villanueva Del Campo, former Peruvian presidential candidate and leader of APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the Cuban Government and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC]. Villanueva is accompanied by APRA deputies Guillermo Larco Cox and Hecter Vargas Haya. The Peruvian visitors were met at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport by Manuel Pineiro and Mario Campos, chief and deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee's Americas Department.

RODRIGUEZ, UPPER VOLTA'S DIALLO HOLD TALKS

FL171641 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] Yesterday Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, met with Upper Volta's Foreign Minister Hama Araba Diallo, who was accompanied by that country's Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Leandre Pasole). During the talks, the two sides discussed various international topics, especially those dealing with Africa and Latin America. Carlos Rafael explained the efforts being made in our region to face up to the U.S. Government's policy of aggression and threats.

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS CONTACT GROUP IN NAMIBIA

PA180332 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Dec 83

["World Events" commentary, read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] After 5 years of futile attempts to hamper efforts to achieve Namibia's independence, the so-called Contact Group -- composed of the United States, the UK, France, the FRG, and Canada -- is showing signs of weakness that could lead to its collapse, since the French Government has announced its decision to withdraw from the group, and there is a possibility that the Canadian Government will do the same.

Although the United States is the group's main leader, the other Western countries will not be able to evade their share of responsibility for failing to comply with the UN resolutions calling for a free and independent Namibia.

In 1978, when UN Resolution No 435 supporting Namibia's independence was approved, the UN Security Council demanded free elections, under the surveillance of the international community, and at the same time condemned South Africa for the illegal occupation of its neighboring territory.

The sanctions that were requested could not be applied because of the veto, showing solidarity with Pretoria on the part of the United States, the UK, and France, the countries which, together with Canada and the FRG, then formed the so-called Contact Group. Behind the facade of a well-intentioned group, they tried to hide their real intention, which was to find a neocolonial solution to the problem of Namibia.

Since then, the so-called mediation of the five Western countries has been oriented toward ensuring that colonialistic interests prevail in South Africa.

This situation was consolidated with the arrival in Washington of President Ronald Reagan, who has clearly demonstrated with words and deeds his opposition to Namibia's independence from the apartheid government.

During the 5 years that have passed since the Contact Group was formed, its members have conducted intensive diplomatic activities in various African capitals in an attempt to garner support for their proposals. Furthermore, according to the South African racists, they have delayed their mediation efforts in order to allow sufficient time for the strengthening of Namibia's internal organizations, which serve the interests of Pretoria and its allies.

The first organization to emerge was the Turnhalle Democratic Union, which was apparently in charge of assuming the political leadership. As the situation in Namibia further deteriorated, the South African regime devised the maneuver of establishing a State Council, comprised of those who respond to the interests of the exploiters, and who are trying to approve a constitution that serves South African interests.

This situation has been strongly condemned by the Organization of African Unity, the Nonaligned Movement, and the UN Council for Namibia, as it shows absolute contempt for UN resolutions.

Last April, the International Conference on Namibia was held in Paris, and France condemned the persistent collaboration of the United States, as well as other Western countries and Israel, with the racist South African regime in the political, economic, military, and nuclear fields, and reiterated that this collaboration is an incentive for and contributes to the strengthening of the Pretoria government in its defiance of the international community. Organizations, personalities, and peoples of the world have consistently condemned the Contact Group, whose maneuvers will go down in history as irrefutable proof of the colonialists' and imperialists' attempts to prevent the realization of the true independence of Namibia.

CARLOS LAGE RECEIVED BY CONGO'S PRESIDENT

FL151802 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, has received Carlos Lage, first secretary of Cuba's Union of Young Communists, who heads a delegation which is visiting that country.

Lage conveyed to the Congolese head of state greetings from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. During the meeting, the two sides discussed current African and Central American topics. It was also learned that an emotional ceremony of solidarity with the Cuban youth was held at an armored corps unit in the Congolese capital, in which leaders of that country's socialist youth participated as well as representatives of other armed forces institutions of Brazzaville, who hailed the irrevocable ties of solidarity uniting the two youth organizations.

POLISH YOUTH GROUP SENDS CASTRO MESSAGE

FL191431 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The 149 members of the Polish Carlos Roloff Youth Brigade that recently left our nation, where they had visited different places and had participated in various activities, sent a message to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. In the message, the young Poles expressed their heartfelt sentiment over the hospitality shown to them by the Cuban people as well as thanking the Cuban's for the generous invitation to visit them.

BULGARIAN, CUBAN MEDALS TO CUBANS, SOVIETS

Bulgarian Labor Decorates Almeida

FL162236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] In the name of the Socialist Republic of Bulgaria and the Central Committee of the Construction Union of that sister country, (Aleksandur Dimitrov), head of the Fidel Castro Brigade, decorated Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida with the Gold Medal, first grade, of the Bulgarian Ministry of Construction and Architecture, the highest award that is given to workers of that sector who achieve outstanding feats of labor.

The presentation ceremony, at which they gave Almeida the Master (Kolyo Fichekov) award glorifying the 1,300 years since the foundation of the Bulgarian state, took place at a meeting between the Politburo member and four founders of the Fidel Castro Bulgarian Construction Workers Brigade at the Council of State Headquarters.

Camacho Aguilera Awarded

FL200034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Politburo and first party secretary in Havana City Province, has received the 1,300th Bulgarian State Founding Anniversary Medal during a ceremony held at the main offices of the party provincial committee.

The medal was presented by Petur Ivanov Marinkov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Cuba, who expressed gratitude for the festivities held in Havana City to commemorate his country's anniversary. Julio Camacho Aguilera noted the significance of the medal and recalled that the Cuban people have had the support and solidarity of the Bulgarian people since the beginning of the struggle in defense of the revolution.

Soviet Labor Leader Decorated

FL200056 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Text] Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto today presided at a solemn ceremony held in Havana to present the Rene Ramos Labor Medal to Leonid Nikitovich KurzIn, chairman of the USSR's Geological Survey Workers Union Central Committee.

The medal awarded by the National Chemical, Mining, and Energy Industries Workers Trade Union constitutes a recognition of the many revolutionary and labor contributions of this leader, a renowned fighter for geological development in the USSR. Leonid Kurzin expressed gratitude for such a valuable award and his certainty that it represents additional encouragement for warmer and stronger fraternal relations between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union as well as an honor for USSR workers.

Castro Decorates USSR's Belyak

FL161436 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has decorated USSR Minister of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production Konstantin Belyak, member of the CPSU Central Committee, with the Florentino Alejo Medal. The contributions made by Konstantin Belyak to the development of equipment for the mechanization of canecutting and especially the cane harvester, were noted by Cuba's Minister of Iron and Steel Machinery Industry Marcos Lage during a ceremony held last night at the Palace of the Revolution. He also stated that Belyak, because of his merits and efficient work, has been decorated many times in his country with honorable awards, including the Hero of Socialist Work Medal and the Lenin Prize.

CASTRO HOSTS PARTY FOR FILM FESTIVAL PARTICIPANTS

FL191303 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] The Fifth International Festival of the New Latin American Cinema has concluded with the presentation of prizes [premios corales] and mentions. The festival was held over the past 10 days in the city of Havana. The commander in chief, Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, hosted a reception at the Palace of the Revolution for the participants from Asian, African, Latin American and European countries.

GARCIA FRIAS ANNOUNCES RAILROAD MODERNIZATION

FL171741 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The importance of the role that the railroad system can play in the country's economic development was noted by Guillermo Garcia, member of the party Politburo and transportation minister, in his closing remarks at the seventh national meeting of railways repairmen, held in Ciego de Avila.

The commander of the revolution said Cuba has a railroad infrastructure capable of assuming the responsibility of being the backbone of all movements of goods and personnel in the country. For that purpose, he stressed, plans are underway for the rehabilitation and modernization of the railroad system. Air and maritime means of transportation cannot compete with the railroad system because of its characteristics, he added.

PARTY CHIEF PENA GOMEZ ON C.A., GRENADA ISSUES

PM191211 Rome AVANTI in Italian 15 Dec 83 p 9

[Interview with Dominican Revolutionary Party Secretary Jose Francisco Pena Gomez by Felice Besostri; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Question: In 1980 the Socialist International Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean met for the first time in Santo Domingo. What has changed since then in Central America?

Answer: The Central American situation has changed in the direction of a greater, direct U.S. involvement in the region. The crucial point in this policy is Nicaragua. The United States is the Sandinist revolution's principal antagonist. This presence manifests itself in the financing of counterrevolutionaries, the large naval presence, and the thousands of troops that have landed in Honduras. All of this has disputed the balance of the region. For Nicaragua, there is no alternative to making the necessary concessions to avert a direct intervention that would eliminate the revolution. The measures that the Sandinist government has taken -- 1) sending back the Cuban advisers; 2) alleviating press censorship; 3) cutting back on rearmament; and 4) preparing a timetable for the electoral process were necessary measures. In my opinion they should have been taken earlier. Be that as it may, the Nicaraguan Government will provide no pretexts for a U.S. intervention.

Another burning issue is El Salvador: the revolutionaries must stand fast in their determination to participate in an electoral process. There is no military solution, despite the guerrillas' major successes, but in order to hold elections there must be a provisional government that will guarantee the democratic nature of the process and the neutrality of the armed forces. With the present government, this is impossible.

Question: Parties belonging to the Socialist International are in power in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Barbados and, until recently in Grenada. What is your opinion regarding Grenada, before and since the U.S. intervention?

Answer: For the past year there had been a struggle between factions within the ruling New Jewel Movement, and the one that eventually emerged victorious was Coard's -- the most radical and pro-Soviet -- which decided to terminate Maurice Bishop's house arrest. I am sure that this struggle stemmed from Bishop's greater open-mindedness and flexibility. In this connection one must remember his U.S. visit, his commitment to form a constituent assembly, and his refusal to extend the public sector of the economy. Bishop had recently sent me two letters, asking me to make his intentions known abroad. One letter urged the United States to participate in the construction of the famous airport. This was the substance of the charges leveled against Bishop by the dogmatists. But irrespective of this, I believe that the assassination of Bishop, Whitman, and other leaders was a fatal mistake, an unjustifiable political crime that provided the pretest for the U.S. invasion. The terrorist regime that established itself prompted a section -- I repeat, a section -- of the population to welcome the U.S. troops and troops of the other Caribbean states as liberators. However, the U.S. invasion remains a violation of international law: There is no justification for a major country's intervention against a small country. Furthermore, there are right-wing regimes that violate human rights, and the United States does not intervene there. Even without the intervention, that regime could not have lasted -- all the neighboring countries had broken off economic and diplomatic relations -- and it would have fallen on its own, as a result of its isolation. Now the most pressing need is for the United States to withdraw its troops and for democratic life to return.

Question: You have just been to Milan, and you are well acquainted with Italy: Can you tell us about the status of relations between the Dominican Revolutionary Party and the PSI and between our countries? Has there been an intensification of relations since Craxi's election.

Answer: Relations with the Italian Socialists are excellent, and were so even before Bettino Craxi's election. There are specific economic relations and prospects of investments in the Dominican Republic. We want to open tourist offices in Milan and Lugano. I am the mayor Santo Domingo, and I came here to discuss a twinning project with Milan Mayor Comrade Tognoli.

PRD LEADER SPEAKS AT REGIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE

FL161715 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) stressed yesterday that President Ronald Reagan's administration "is making gigantic strides toward a direct intervention in Central America and that former members of Somoza's National Guard and the Honduran Government are being used in this hateful project."

Doctor Abraham Bautista Alcantara stated, during an address to the Regional Peace Conference, that Honduras is a country that has been occupied by the Reagan administration and in which "not even those who govern are the leaders of the destiny of that nation."

"This plan that is being implemented for an intervention in Central America is being executed without taking into account the peace proposals of the Contadora Group, the Dominican Republic, the Government Junta for Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the Democratic Revolutionary Front and the FMLN," he stated.

The PRD leader said that in view of the threat to the region's peace, "we demand that the U.S. leaders give a serious answer to the peace proposals that have been formulated by the Government for National Reconstruction. We demand that the Reagan administration immediately stop its harassment of the Nicaraguan nation," he said.

He also said that "we reiterate our support for the Nicaraguan revolution and ask that a permanent watch be placed on the Sandino people's defense of their right to live and to work in peace, together with the brother nations of Central America and the Caribbean."

He also called for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Honduras and El Salvador, including the former members of Somoza's National Guard and "other mercenaries that are in its [the United States'] service."

"We condemn the genocide that is being perpetrated against the people of Guatemala and the rapid turn over of its governments, and at the same time we support the struggle of the Guatemalan people, who are seeking their liberation," he stated.

Alcantara stated that "we energetically condemn the invasion of Grenada and we demand that U.S. troops withdraw from that small nation." He also made a call for the creation of committees for the rescue of Grenada's sovereignty.

COLUMNIST ON U.S. PRESIDENT AS 'HARDLINER'

FL151355 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 5 Dec 83 p 16

[From the "On Top of the News" column: "Reagan and the Hardline" by International Editor Alejandro Paniagua]

[Text] I can, in a general way, spot two facets in Mr Reagan the "hardliner:" the facet of the promises and the facet of the deeds, in other words, warning and commitment, again, in other words, threat and action.

The second facet -- deeds, commitment and action -- was characterized by the invasion of Grenada. Since that time we have a Reagan who decidedly favors violence -- which seems to be his intention -- or, a policy of final decisions without intermediate phases. Today's Reagan takes the political game to extreme conditions, somewhat like duelists, who are always playing their last card each time they duel.

After the Grenada invasion, the U.S. President seems to have convinced himself that the hardline just might bring in results.

The apparent opening in Nicaragua could reveal a success that is related to the Grenada game: the danger game.

We now have the Reagan of Lebanon -- the same person who had to stand still while more than 200 of his soldiers died in just one attack. So, he has now automatically decided to fight on the Lebanese stage, to take an eye for an eye. This is a dangerous game for the United States, which is not in the same position as Israel, a country that implements that type of policy as a part of its everyday way of life -- survival -- surrounded by enemies.

The United States, as a world power, places too many political values on the line when it gets itself into a game which, seen from another angle, is reduced to reaction against provocation. And this, precisely, has a particular danger in the Lebanese game, where the Syrian factor exists. Syria is a country that is involved in deeds that can only complicate matters.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA -- Santo Domingo, 8 Dec (EFE) -- Julio Cesar Martinez was appointed today as new Dominican ambassador to Nicaragua, to replace Tancredo Duluc. At the time of his appointment, Martinez was president of the Dominican Workers Bank. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1627 GMT 8 Dec 83 PA]

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR -- President Salvador Jorge Blanco yesterday received the credentials of the Nicaraguan ambassador to our country, Doctor Geronimc Danilo Valle Martinez. The ceremony took place at 1030 in the Ambassadors Room of the National Palace. [Summary] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 6 Dec 83 p 10-A FL]

AMBASSADOR TO YUGOSLAVIA -- Ambassador Milton Ray Guevara presented his credentials to the Yugoslav Government during a ceremony that was attended by officials of that nation. Yugoslav President of the Presidency Mika Spiljak received Milton Ray Guevara's credentials. The Dominican diplomat is also ambassador to France. [Excerpt] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 30 Nov 83 p 8-A FL]

BAHAMAS

PINDLING DENIES NBC ALLEGATIONS AT INQUIRY

FL162110 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Dec 83

[Text] The prime minister appeared before the Royal Commission of Inquiry this morning giving evidence for the entire morning. Mike Smith has this recording:

[Begin Smith recording] At the outset of his evidence, the prime minister categorically denied the allegations made about him in the NBC report. Nothing, he said, would disturb him more in his whole life. The prime minister said that it was his desire that the Commission be thorough in its work, whatever the cost to the government. Actually I put myself first in this regard, he said, and whatever the cost to anybody else. I am not in the receipt of $100,000, said Mr Pindling, and no one has ever offered me a bribe or any of my ministers to the best of my knowledge, he said. Ministers, he said, had to be dismissed from his cabinet before -- two of them -- but that was not for bribery. One instance, he said, involved personal conduct and the other confidentiality. The prime minister, in responding to questions relating to Robert Vesco and the NBC allegations, said he knew Vesco since 1970 and he knew of some of the businesses Vesco was involved in. But after 10 years in the Bahamas, the government concluded that it was in the country's best interest to deport him because of the view the American authorities were beginning to hold of the Bahamas.

We did not deport him, though, said the prime minister, because we believed he was involved in any illegal activity in the Bahamas. I have no information that Vesco is in the Bahamas, said the prime minister.

The prime minister admitted being in Norman's Cay several times. He said, however, that he first became suspicious of activiites there when on a visit in 1979, after seeing their communication system and hearing rumours. The prime minister said he then asked a trusted Bahamian caretaker on the cay if he had seen anything suspicious. He said no.

The communication system was eventually not allowed to operate because of violations regarding its licensing. The raid on Norman's Cay, said the prime minister, took place in 1979. I knew it was going to take place but I did not know the date.

The prime minister, in referring to more of the NBC report allegations, said he had no reasons to suspect Robert Vesco as a drug smuggler. But to tell you the truth, said the prime minister, the only person I am sure of these days is myself, nobody else. He is expected to be back to give more evidence at 1:30 p.m. [1830 GMT] this afternoon. [end recording]

BARBADOS

GRENADIANS RECOUNT IMPRISONMENT UNDER BISHOP

FL191915 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 13 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Grenadian Mr Kenneth Budhall, one of the men who (?commanded) the March 13, 1979 coup in Grenada that ousted the Sir Eric Gairy regime and brought Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] to power, yesterday warned Caribbean people to beware of the communist elements in their midst. Mr Budhall was speaking at a press conference at the Barbados Hilton at which some of the people who suffered the atrocities of the PRG spoke of their detention.

The conference was organised by Dr Stanley Cyrus, a member of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), and the other men present were Layne Philip, who was sentenced to death for what the PRG said was his part in the June 1980 bombing at a rally in Queen's Park, Winston Crowe ("Rastanana"), who was shot on at least three occasions while in prison, Barry Joseph, and Emannuel Charles.

Mr Budhall said he was a member of the Communist Party that helped overthrow Gairy.

Mr Budhall spoke of an occasion when St Lucians arrived in Grenada and he was told by Bernard Coard that they were there to play football. "They had no football gear," Mr Budhall said. "They were taken to a place called Oakville for guerrilla training. What was happening in Grenada was alien to us...the systematic torture that some of my people received was alien to Grenada...," Mr Budhall said.

Winston Crowe, a former member of the People's Revolutionary Army [PRA], which went out of existence soon after the PRG itself fell, said the first people in Grenada to challenge Bishop were the Rastafarians. It was this for which he was imprisoned.

He said that elections were promised in six months after the PRG came to power but after four years nothing happened. He stated that the PRA men shot him on three occasions with Russian-made guns while he was in protective custody. "There was no human rights in Grenada. Everything was like the 'Wild West,'" "Rastanana" said.

Layne Phillip and Barry Joseph were on a hunger strike while in prison to protest against torture and other atrocities.

DOMINICA

CHARLES ON SOVIET ARMS CACHE FOUND OFF ANTIGUA

FL192201 Bridgetown CANA in English 2148 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Dec 19 (CANA) -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today said that following the October U.S.-led military intervention in Grenada a number of Soviet arms were found on islands off Antigua. Speaking in parliament on U.S. military training for local policemen, she also said the programme was aimed at ensuring that Dominica was capable of withstanding any attack, either internal or external.

The prime minister, whose country supported the U.S.-backed invasion to oust a leftwing military junta in Grenada, did not [words indistinct] in the intervention. "We would like to have a peaceful country...but I know there are persons here dedicated to upsetting the country," Charles said, noting there had been two attempts by mercenaries and local people to overthrow her government since it came to power in 1980.

She said the American military was training members of the police force's special services unit and the cost of all training exercises and materials used were being paid by the Americans.

Washington recently approved 15 million dollars (U.S.) to provide military equipment and training for police and soldiers in Eastern Caribbean countries.

RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT ELECTED PRESIDENT

FL191616 Bridgetown CANA in English 1553 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Dec 19 (CANA) -- A 64-year-old retired civil servant, Clarence Seignoret, was today elected president of the Commonwealth of Dominica for a five-year term.

Mr Seignoret, who will be sworn in at noon today, received 26 votes during a secret ballot in the 30-member parliament. His opponent, 51-year-old accountant Starford Lestrade, received no votes. There was one spoilt ballot. Three members of parliament were absent when the vote was taken.

President Aurelius Maries' term of office expires on December 20. Informed sources had said he was unlikely to seek another term of office because of illness. He was elected head of state in 1980.

GRENADA

OFFICIALS EXPECT LARGE TOURIST TURNOUT

FL191431 Bridgetown CANA in English 1955 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Dec 18 (CANA) -- Government and tourism officials here are expecting the widespread publicity given to Grenada following the U.S.-led intervention two months ago to pay handsome dividends for the long-term development of the island's tourist industry.

Enquiries from curious travellers in North America and Europe have been pouring into the government's small tourism office since the October military operation that toppled a military junta, requesting more information about Grenada, according to one senior official.

"One can now spell the name of Grenada and one knows where it is. If people did not know where Grenada is, they certainly have found out," Jane Belfon, the government's director of tourism, said. "So in one sense, the fact that Grenada is now known has been a positive (factor) and we now have to build on that, in the sense of tourism development, and do the rest of the work," she added.

Tourism is Grenada's second largest revenue earner after agriculture. The industry contributes 40 per cent to the country's gross national product (GNP), and employs about 2,000 Grenadians directly and indirectly. After going through a lean period in 1982 when arrivals were down nine per cent, the industry made a turn-around up to September with a 15.7-per cent increase in visitors.

Due to the October disruption, officials said it was difficult to make any realistic projection of what the end of the year figure would be. Hotels were still "fairly full," they said, but not with the ordinary visitor who counts. "Up to September, we were making some progress and we think once we get ourselves together again, we'll make further progress," said Miss Belfon.

The interim government, installed after the surrender of Grenadian and Cuban fighters, sees a bright future ahead for Grenada's tourism, despite what it regards as the temporary disruption caused by the intervention and concerns by potential visitors about the island's security. "Fortunately, on a long-term basis, it is more than likely that Grenada will become better known in the world and I would think by the next tourist season, tourism would increase by a fair percentage," Nicholas Brathwaite, head of the one-month-old administration, told CANA.

The interim administration intends to press on with getting the half-built Point Salines International Airport completed to put Grenada in a better position to accommodate potential large numbers of visitors. Grenada's other airport is too small to accommodate the bigger aircraft. Cuba was assisting the leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), which was deposed by the Army, with the building of the airport, but the Cuban workers have been sent home since the intervention and work on the project has come to a halt.

The interim government is looking for funds to complete the airport at Point Salines, which would provide Grenada with greater seating capacity than what now obtains at the Pearls Airport, which can accommodate up to 48 seater planes. "The international airport is key to any real viable tourism development," said Miss Belfon.

The interim government also thinks efforts must be made to increase accommodation facilities from the estimated 600 hotel rooms at present to cash in on the expected increase in visitors when the airport is completed.

The government does not see any sense in spending heavily on promotion programmes at this stage because there is not enough accommodation to cater to a huge influx of tourists. Said Brathwaite: "One has to be very careful about ensuring that one has the capacity to meet increases which might result from an advertising programme abroad. So we would want to be well advised here as to whether or not it is wise at this particular time to spend money to promote Grenada abroad if we do not in fact have the capacity to meet the additional visitors that might result."

The interim government has pinpointed the development and building of hotels as an area essential to Grenada's overall economic development over the next two years. This will be included in a development plan now being drawn up by the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Because of the limited aircraft seats into Grenada, the cruise ship industry has been responsible for bringing the bulk of tourists. According to the tourism director, cruise ship visitor arrivals have been better than stay-over visitors. "But in recent years we have had ups and downs in the cruise ship industry...due to the recession, the cut-off of the southern Caribbean for a number of cruise companies changing destinations, and so on," said Miss Belfon. Grenada's best year for cruise ship arrivals was 1980 when a total of 145,000 persons came by boat to the island.

JAMAICA

SEAGA OUTLINES STEPS FOR DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

FL191209 Bridgetown CANA in English 1835 GMT 17 Dec 83

[By Keith Grant]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 17 (CANA-REUTER) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga today announced measures to permit democratic freedoms to be expressed in view of the opposition People's National Party's (PNP) election boycott last Thursday. Speaking after his swearing-in ceremony, Seaga said the measures were intended to adequately compensate for the absence of a formal parliamentary opposition until one is next elected.

Jamaica has been left with one-party rule after the PNP of Michael Manley refused to take part in the polls, which he says were based on outdated voter lists. Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) won the six constituencies fought by independents and now has all 60 seats in Parliament.

[Bridgetown CANA in English at 2128 GMT on 17 December in a similar report states: "Only six of the seats were actually voted for, however, as the JLP found itself unopposed for the other 54 on nomination day, November 29, and easily brushed aside the handful of independent and fringe party challengers.

["A survey by respected Jamaican pollster Professor Carl Stone, published today, showed that a hefty 70 percent of those sampled wanted a new election when the revised voters register is ready. Seaga had said this week it would take about six months. The poll showed that 71 percent of the JLP supporters felt the Seaga administration should remain in power for its full five-year term, while 25 percent favoured a new poll next year."]

The first of three steps, Seaga said, will be to appoint non-JLP members to the 21-man Senate. Normally the leader of the opposition is entitled to nominate eight members, but in the absence of an elected opposition this responsibility falls to the prime minister. Seaga said he would nominate eight persons of national stature and integrity with views independent of the JLP, who would be able to make critical contributions to national debate.

He did not say whether he would appoint any PNP members to the Senate, although in an interview with REUTER earlier this week he indicated this was not likely.

Jamaican Government officials said Seaga was expected to name his cabinet on Monday, and would appoint the Senate sometime later in the week.

Seaga also announced a mechanism to allow popular hearings in Parliament. He said that under standing orders, members of the public were permitted to appear before the committees of Parliament and that this rarely-used provision would be used to encourage interest groups to comment on legislation. "This mechanism could in fact ensure a higher quality of debate as interest groups could present the highest technical level of presentation possible," Seaga said.

At constituency level, he said governmental machinery would be put in place to respond to appeals and complaints from the public in conjunction with members of Parliament. He said this would entail expansion of the small existing Citizens Bureau to a larger and more effective Consumer and Public Affairs Bureau.

Seaga criticised the PNP's election boycott as an act of cowardice and a failure to uphold the democratic parliamentary system. "The reasons are not hard to find, since as recently as May this year Manley once again publicly stated his opposition to the Westminster model of democracy," Seaga said.

He said Manley was known to favour the participatory democracy of the late Maurice Bishop itself modelled on the Cuban system, and now proposed to establish a similar system outside Parliament. "It seems that Manley will get his opportunity to try out on his own the Cuban system which his party long advocated, ignoring the fact that this model proved a complete disaster in Grenada recently," he said.

Manley has said he will set up 60 "people's forums" to debate national issues, and will not take part in elections until electoral reforms are implemented. [Bridgetown CANA in English at 1529 GMT on 16 December in a similar report states: "Former Prime Minister Michael Manley, calling yesterday's poll bogus, said the only way to ensure stability and present Jamaica to investors as a place to be trusted was to hold a proper election."]

Announces Changes at Swearing-in

FL191228 Bridgetown CANA in English 1538 GMT 18 Dec 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 18 (CANA) -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga, rejecting calls for the setting of a firm date for new general elections on an upgraded voters list, last night promised to appoint a Senate with a wide cross-section of views and to give interest groups access to the lower house to help make up for the absence of an elected opposition in Parliament.

Seaga also promised vibrant, non-partisan representation from his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) parliamentarians who hold all 60 seats in the House of Representatives.

The prime minister was speaking at his swearing-in for a second five-year term following Thursday's general election in which there was voting in only six constituencies because of a boycott of the poll by the main opposition, the People's National Party (PNP). The JLP gained 54 of its seats uncontested.

Under the Jamaican constitution, when, as at present, there is no constitutional leader of the opposition, the powers normally held by that person, including the naming of eight senators, fall to the prime minister. "In keeping with our expressed, over-riding intention to ensure that opposing views will be heard in the parliament, it is my intention to nominate eight persons to the Senate who are persons of national stature, having expertise in particular fields of vital interest and who are not persons connected to, or supporters of the Jamaica Labour Party," Seaga told the gathering of diplomats, sector leaders, and JLP and government officials. The 13 members that he would nominate in his own right as prime minister would be of a "wide variety of interests and expertise," Seaga said.

The prime minister said it had long been the view here that the Senate should not be a "mirror image of the political parties" and the situation now provided the opportunity to start on this course. "This opportunity to introduce new blood in parliamentary talent, fresh insight in parliamentary debate can only serve the nation well," Seaga said.

At the level of the House of Representatives, Seaga said that he would utilize a little known and used standing order, which enabled persons or groups having an interest in a matter under debate to make presentations to parliament "by appearing at the bar of the house."

"Open invitations will be given to any participant wishing to participate in debate on legislation to do so," the prime minister said. In practice, he explained, the public would make such presentation when the House resolved itself into a committee to deal with a bill or when there were select committees dealing with more complex legislation.

Seaga announced that in constituencies, his party's office will no longer bear the JLP inscription, but "office of the member of parliament to serve all."

Seaga stressed that contact between parliamentarians and constituents would be of utmost importance, and to improve access to members a unit in the office of the prime minister that deals with citizens' mail will be expanded into "a consumer and public affairs bureau". The emphasis on service to constituencies and the need for time to deal with interest groups, Seaga indicated, would be reflected in the structure of the cabinet to give more time to members.

In his own case, the prime minister disclosed that he was giving up one of his portfolios and taking on help in other areas.

Seaga said that his package to deal with a lack of an opposition in the House could create "a new perspective of people's representation" which Jamaicans would not want to surrender when the situation changed.

The PNP decided to stay out of the election because it was called on an outdated voters list and without their implementation of mechanisms agreed on between the JLP and the PNP in 1980 to eliminate illegal voting. There have been calls for the government to concede to new elections when the voters list and anti-fraud mechanism are in place next year, but Seaga declared: "...any election timetable is a timetable for violence."

Noting that people were killed in the nine-month period in 1980 from the time ex-prime minister, Michael Manley, announced his intention to have elections when a new voters list was ready until the time of polling, Seaga said he would not repeat such a programme. "Whenever elections are called they will come upon us like Nicodemus in the night," he said, referring to a bible story.

Seaga, who also calimed the JLP would have full poll, went on: "Opposition parties which boycott elections with the expectations that this will precipitate new elections when they are ready are indulging in a dangerous pattern, which if accepted would enable the opposition and not the government to call elections in the future."

The prime minister also said that Jamaica was expecting economic growth this year of a full one per cent. This was 0.8 per cent higher than previous government projections. He also predicted a generally better economic picture in 1984 following the serious problems and setbacks this year.

Changes, Additions in Cabinet

FL192131 Bridgetown CANA in English 2124 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 19 (CANA) -- There were two new faces and a number of portfolio shifts in the 16-member cabinet sworn in here today following last week's controversial general election that left Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) with all 60 seats in the House of Representatives.

From the previous 15-member cabinet the only exclusion was former Local Government Minister Alva Ross, who Seaga said would be elected speaker of the house.

The prime minister relinquished the portfolio for mining and energy and gave the job to one of the two new appointees, his brother-in-law and the government's former chief bauxite negotiator, Hugh Hart. Hart has been appointed a member of the Senate to allow him to hold a ministerial job.

The other new cabinet minister is Edmund Bartlett, who previously served the prime minister as minister of state for culture, but has now been promoted to minister of youth and community development.

Seaga has also created a new Ministry for the Environment, Science, and Technology. He gave the job of running it to Senator Ronald Irvine, who had much the same functions in the last government as minister without portfolio, reporting to the prime minister.

Seaga, who was during the previous administrtion often accused of over-centralisation of authority, has again taken control of information, severing its links with tourism. This adds to his job as minister of finance, and planning and culture also falls to his office.

Anthony Abrahams retains the tourism portfolio.

Seaga, under whose office culture also falls, said that he had retaken information, which had fallen under his portfolio early in the first government, to oversee the implementation of a new structure for the sector.

The other major significant change in the cabinet is the promotion of the former Youth and Community Development Minister Errol Anderson by making him minister of public service and social security. To do this, Seaga shifted former Social Security Minister Neville Lewis to local government, and removed the public service from one of his senior ministers, J.A.G. Smith.

Electoral matters have also been taken from Smith and given to Construction Minister Bruce Golding, who is one of the JLP's members on the Electoral Advisory Committee. Smith is remaining as leader of the house and Seaga said that it was necessary for him to confine himself to this job and as minister of labour "because these are two areas which are likely to see a considerable increase in activity."

The prime minister did not fully spell out his expectations for the labour front, though he spoke of plans to introduce new labour legislation resulting from recent studies here. However, most commentators here have been predicting industrial tensions in the new year, particularly at wage negotiation time, when unions are expected to seek wages to cover an 18.5 percent inflation, rate this year and new price increases that are to come following last month's 43 percent devaluation of the Jamaican dollar.

Smith, said Seaga, would have more work as leader of the House because of the "new parliamentary order" to help compensate for the lack of an elected opposition. The main oppositon group, the People's National Party (PNP), boycotted the election to protest the using of an old voters register, which it said disenfranchised 15 percent of the potenial voters, and what it considers a reneging of a pledge by both parties that no general election would have been called before the implementation of a system to eliminate electoral fraud.

Seaga has said that with no opponets in Parliament, he would allow, under an existing rule inthe standing orders, interest groups to address the House on matters of concern to them. The prime minister said that the new approach in Parliament needed an experienced person for the job as speaker of the house, and that was the reason Ross was chosen.

The speaker's job, he announced, would be ugraded to the rank of a cabinet minister, which is likely to mean he has the same precedence and pay but does not sit in cabinet. Under the Jamaican Constitution, ministers and parliamentary secretaries cannot become speaker.

The other ministers retaining their portfolios were:
Hugh Shearer, Seaga's deputy and minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade
Percivial Broderick, minister of agriculture
Pearnel Charles, minister of public utilities and transport
Mavis Gilmour, minister of education
Ken Baugh, minister of health
Douglas Vaz, minister of industry and commerce.

Poll Results, Parliamentarians' Names

FL161855 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 16 Dec 83

[All names as received]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 16 (CANA) -- The following are the names of the candidates elected unopposed in Jamaica's general elections. They are members of the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP), which has won all 60 seats in Parliament.

Kingston [District]	
West	Edward Seaga
East	Anthony Abrahams
East Central	Ryan Peralto
St Andrew [District]	
North Central	Douglas Vaz
East	Ed Bartlett
Northwest	Karl Samuda
West	Pat Stephens
East Rural	Joan Gordon-Webley
South	Earle Spencer
South East	Christopher Rose
West Central	Ferdie Yapp
East Central	Col Leslie Lloyd
Portland [District]	
West	St Clair Shirley
East	Gerald Tucker
St Thomas [District]	
East	Pearnel Charles
West	Errol Anderson
St Mary [District]	
South East	Alva Ross
East Central	Joan Chung
West Central	Meville Murray
West	H.M. Knight
St Ann [District]	
South West	Neville Gallimore
North East	Bobby Marsh
North West	Princess Lawes
Trelawny [District]	
South	Brascow Lee
West	Keith Russell
Hanover [District]	
West	Horace Chang
East	Sylie Hastings
St James [District]	
North West	Ken Baugh
South	Marco Brown
West Central	Carl Rhoden

Westmoreland [District]	
North East	Astill Sangster
Central	Russell Hammond
South East	Howard Wedemire
St Elizabeth [District]	
North West	Neville Lewis
North East	J.C. Hutchinson
South West	Derrick Sangster
South East	Jerry Palmer
Manchester [District]	
Central	Sydney Beaumont
North West	Haughton Stafford
North East	Len Kirby
South	Lloyd Bent
Clarendon [District]	
South East	Hugh Shearer
North Central	Percy Broderick
North	J.A.G. Smith
South West	Dudley McKinley
Central	Mike Henry
North West	Cliff Stone
St Catherine [District]	
West Central	Enid Bennett
South Central	Bruce Golding
North East	E.K. Powell
South East	Kingsley Sangster
North West	Audley Woodhouse
East Central	Anthony Johnson
South West	Anthony Golding

BUSINESS COMMUNITY FEARS ONE-PARTY RULE

FL191500 Bridgetown CANA in English 1018 GMT 18 Dec 83

[By Keith Grant]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Dec 18 (CANA-REUTER) -- Jamaica's business community fears political instability may affect the country's economic recovery programme under a new one-party Parliament.

Unopposed by the rival People's National Party (PNP), Prime Minister Edward Seaga's Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) made a clean sweep in the general election on December 16. Having crushed minor parties in six contested constituencies, it is now in control of all 60 seats in Parliament.

The victory theoretically assures Seaga and his free market policies five years in power, but banking sources feared one-party rule could lead to instability and hamper the Caribbean nation's struggle for recovery from its economy woes. "This is a weakening of the democratic process and cannot last for long," said a banker who asked not to be named.

Seaga's bid to generate renewed economic growth this year has run aground as Jamaica failed to obtain enough foreign currency through exports to pay for imported raw materials.

Seaga and his policies are still widely supported by Jamaicans but there is disillusionment at the failure of many of his economic projections to materialise.

Jamaica's economic problems have stemmed largely from declining revenue this year from its main exports -- bauxite, sugar, and bananas -- which increased the country's trade deficit by 22 per cent to 293 million dollars in the first half of 1983.

The shortage of foreign currency scuttled Seaga's plans to reactivate the economy by stimulating private industry, which is 50 per cent dependent on imported materials.

Seaga is counting on improved bauxite earnings and a devaluation of 43 per cent last month to improve the balance of payments next year. The banking sources, however, point to likely negative side effects of the devaluation in the shape of increased inflation. The government has announced temporary price controls to slow the pace of inflation, projected at a yearly rate of 18 per cent in the last quarter of this year compared with seven per cent in 1982.

Bankers expect the exchange rate to come under further pressure next year, although the immediate trend will depend on tourism receipts during this year's winter season. Jamaica operated a multi-tier exchange rate for most of this year, trying to provide a quota of dollars for priority users.

The government legitimised the black market in June but was still unable to provide enough dollars for the financial system and was forced to devalue last month. It is now involved in talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a 160-million-dollar standby credit after failing twice to meet IMF targets set for a 650-million-dollar extended facility programme.

ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

OPPOSITION DAILY SCORES U.S. GIFT OF ARMS

FL192105 Bridgetown CANA in English 2033 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Dec 19 (CANA) -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of St Vincent and the Grenadines Hudson Tannis has denied opposition charges that a gift of arms to the country from the United States includes antiaircraft guns and mortars.

UNITY, the organ of the opposition Movement for National Unity (MNU) of Dr Ralph Gonsalves, had charged in a front-page story in its last issue that the military equipment given to St Vincent by the United States under U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 15-million-dollar (U.S.) military assistance programme contained "large quantities of SLR rifles, submachine guns, antiaircraft guns, rocket launchers, and mortars."

But Tannis said the gift of arms did not include any antiaircraft guns or mortars. He said the arms comprised M-16 rifles, submachine guns, rockets, and small arms. He said there were also telecommunication systems, radio receivers, transmitters, and army food rations.

The newspaper reminded Tannis of his assessment of the amount of arms found in Grenada following the October 25 military intervention, when he said they were insufficient to deter a concerted foreign attack and were in excess of the internal security needs of Grenada. UNITY asked as Tannis did in respect of Grenada, "What are they for?"

The newspaper said the MNU deplored the unnecessary arms buildup which "threatens to undermine our tranquil and democratic way of life," and pledged to continue to resist American attempts to make St Vincent and the Grenadines a puppet and drag the country into a "Caribbean zone of war."

BOLIVIA

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO ENTERS BOGOTA EYE CLINIC

PY200130 La Paz Cadena Panemericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Dec 83

[Excerpts] President Hernan Siles Zuazo will be submitted to an ophthalmologic examination at the Barraquer Clinic of Bogota. The information has been provided to the EFE agency by a spokesman of the Bolivian Embassy in Bogota, Colombia.

President Siles Zuazo will be examined by the renowned opthalmologist Jose Ignacio Barraquer, according to authoritative spokesmen for the Barraquer Clinic. The Bolivian President has been suffering from an eye ailment for months.

EFE also reported that while all the personalities from Bolivarian countries who attended the celebration of the 200th birthday of Simon Bolivar departed Bogota last Sunday, President Siles Zuazo and Peruvian Vice President Fernando Schwalb are staying in Bogota until tomorrow.

GUYANA

HAVANA CITES PPP DOCUMENT ON GRENADA, NICARAGUA

FL191557 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1430 GMT 19 Dec 83

[Text] Georgetown -- The Central Committee of the People's Progressive Party [PPP] has approved a resolution that states that the U.S. invasion of Grenada has created an explosive situation in the Caribbean Basin. The document highlights the fact that the escalation of imperialism's actions against Nicaragua and the preparation in Central America for an armed intervention in that country have become very serious concerns.

The Guyanese party also categorically condemns Washington's war preparations in the Caribbean, and it urges the U.S. Administration to give up its plans for military intervention in Nicaragua. The PPP, the resolution states, desires and urges that the Caribbean region become a peace zone and that all the area's countries should be allowed to excercise their right to self-determination.

PARAGUAY

LABOR FEDERATION PLANS STROESSNER PROTESTS

PY171812 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Dec 83

[Text] The Paraguayan Labor Federation in Exile, headed by its secretary general, Basilio Gonzalez Hermosilla, will hold today and tomorrow in Posadas, Misiones, a number of ceremonies to protest the Stroessner dictatorship and to express support for national sovereignty, the state of rights, and the enforcement of social justice in Paraguay. Thirty-five members of the Buenos Aires CGT [General Confederation of Labor] and members of the Argentine-Paraguayan solidarity movement, which is made up of several Argentine political parties, have arrived in Posadas for this purpose.